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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

VOL. VII NO. 20

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Warsaw says plants working normally

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (Agencies) — Warsaw radio said all plants in the Polish capital were working "without interference" Thursday after military authorities threatened ruthless suppression of rallies called by the beleaguered Solidarity movement.

The sketchy bulletin by the official radio was issued as travellers arriving from Poland reported violent clashes and continuing strikes in the coalmines and steel mills of the south. A West German journalist reaching Bonn from Poland said hundreds of persons were injured in fighting between militia and strikers in the southern steel city of Katowice.

Poland's military rulers had warned that anyone taking part in demonstrations called by the Solidarity free trade union for Thursday would "pay according to the ruthlessly-hindering letter of martial law." All public meetings and political rallies were banned under the state of emergency proclaimed Sunday, when a military council assumed power to reassess Communist state authority and tame the first independent union in the Soviet bloc.

Thursday's planned demonstrations were to mark the 11th anniversary of bloody riots in the Baltic port of Gdansk, where Solidarity was born in August last year. Warsaw radio repeatedly warned that anyone taking part could face prison or the death penalty. And the army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* said there was only one choice for the people — "No support whatever for the madmen and political cheats frenzied with the lust for power."

Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday that troops were in full control of the

capital after driving striking workers from key centers of resistance. But the situation in the provinces appeared to be still causing trouble for the military authorities in their efforts to suppress strikes called by Solidarity in protest against martial law. Many of the union's leaders are in custody.

Two West European travellers arriving in Vienna from Poland said that between eight and 14 coal mines in the province of Silesia were on strike.

In Brussels, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions called on Western governments to halt aid to Poland until martial law is abolished and all Solidarity leaders set free.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo it was reported that six Polish merchant sailors, professing support for their homeland's Solidarity labor organization, asked for political asylum in a "freedom-loving" Western country Thursday after jumping ship in the Japanese port of Nagoya. A Tokyo television network said they had mentioned Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

China assails U.S. old friends

PEKING, Dec. 17 (AP) Talking about Israel but indicating Taiwan too, China's leading newspaper said Thursday the United States will only hurt itself by supporting "unpopular 'old friends.'

"Israel's declaration that it is annexing the Golan Heights is one more lesson for the United States," said a commentary in *The People's Daily* by Washington correspondent Yuan Xianlu. "The question now is whether the United States truly can learn something from this," he added.

Making clear that he was talking about "old friends" in addition to Israel, Yuan said, "Resisting the trend of the times and supporting unpopular 'old friends' doing evil things ultimately is bound to harm the 'old friends' and oneself too." China, however, said its rival Nationalist Chinese government in Taiwan follows repressive policies locally while betraying a desire by all Chinese, including those on Taiwan, for reunification.

After breaking formal ties with Taiwan to establish diplomatic relations with the mainland, the United States maintained a policy that allows for selling defensive arms to the island. China has declared that further arms sales to Taiwan will set back U.S.-China relations. It also has suggested that Taiwan leaders would be unreasonable not to accept its peaceful reunification proposal that promises Peking will keep hands off Taiwan's local affairs.

China also has an interest in U.S. Middle East policy, since it sees U.S. friction with the Arabs as detracting from unity against Soviet expansionist policies. To cope with Soviet expansion, the United States needs to improve relations with some Arab countries and maintain some balance between Israel and the Arabs," Yuan wrote.

But he said the Arab countries see Israel as a more immediate threat than the Soviets, and the first major thing that Israel did after signing a Strategic Cooperation Agreement with the United States was to annex the Golan Heights.

The *China Daily*, an English-language sister of *The People's Daily*, said Israel's move "has also been a great embarrassment to the United States — Tel Aviv's bountiful provider of sophisticated weaponry and cash." It added, "So far the Camp David accords which the United States claims will pave the way to Arab-Israeli peace have failed to curb Israel's aggressive intentions. They seem to have made Israel more hostile, if that is possible, toward most of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people."

The *China Daily* commentary was entitled, "Israel must be out of its mind." It said they argued that Syria had refused to negotiate. In fact, the paper said, Israel never intended to talk about giving back the Golan Heights to Syria, but instead it wanted the Syrians to accept Israeli occupation of that territory.



MAGGIE WARM'S UP WITH GYM LESSON: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warms the hearts and hand of the St. Winifred's School Choir who were turning Tory blue in windswept Hyde Park this week. They were freezing, she said, as the Stockport youngsters fanned for their record "Grandma" waited for her to unveil a drinking fountain. The picture above shows Mrs. Thatcher as a physical training instructor lifting the depression of the children. The picture below shows Arms Stretch-Maggie's way of coping with depression.

By mid-'82

End to U.S. recession seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (R) — The Bank of America, the largest bank in the United States in terms of deposits, has forecast that the current recession in the country's economy will last until the middle of next year.

But a worldwide recession would be averted because the economies of the major industrialized nations were proceeding along independent paths, said John Wilson, chief economist for the Bank of America, when he presented its semi-annual world economic forecast Wednesday. The government earlier reported evidence that the U.S. recession was deepening. It said industrial production dropped by 2.1 percent in November, the fourth successive monthly decline.

The forecast predicted that the U.S. economy would decline by 0.9 percent in 1982. It said that relatively strong growth in the latter half of the year would not be sufficient to offset the poor performance of the first six months. But it said the world economy would grow by 2.4 percent after inflation in 1982, compared with estimated growth of two percent in 1981.

The report predicted a 1982 growth rate of 1.2 percent for West Germany, following a decline of 1.2 percent this year. The growth rate in Japan was expected to be five percent in 1982 following a four percent rise this year.

Wilson said one bright note was the forecast on reducing inflation in the world. The report predicted that the world inflation rate would drop from 13.7 percent in 1981 to 12.3 percent in 1982. He said this would partially result from stabilization of oil prices. The forecast projected only a five percent price rise for oil in 1982, down substantially from this year's 12.7 percent rise.

Wilson predicted that for the remainder of the decade, price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would average between 10 and 12 percent. The report predicted only modest growth in world trade for 1982. Wilson said he expected the dollar to weaken against the West German mark and the Japanese yen next year as U.S. interest rates dropped from their record 1981 levels. But he added that the dollar was expected to gain against the British pound and the French franc.

Asked whether Syria still refused to recognize Israel, Iskandar said the question should be phased differently. "Would Israel accept to recognize that Arab countries have a right to their internationally-recognized boundaries? And would Israel recognize the existence of the Palestinian people and their legitimate cause?"

Iskandar said the internationally-recognized borders of Israel were those of the 1948 U.N. Security Council resolution, that created Israel and which was approved by the United States. The West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Egypt's Sinai desert were occupied by Israel in 1967. The Arab states have since been

Monkey-like baby born in Hail

By Farouk Luqman

HAIL, Dec. 17 — A woman gave birth to a monkey-like baby which survived for seven minutes before it died of a massive heart attack and respiratory failure according to the doctor who supervised the delivery at Hail general hospital Wednesday.

Dr. Farouk Al Dahshan, an Egyptian specialist in surgery and gynecology, told *Arab News* that the baby was born prematurely after seven months of pregnancy, was completely covered with hair and had clear cut monkey-like physical characteristics although his mother was a healthy young woman of 32 who had had five normal and healthy children since her marriage. "But we did not let her see the baby for obvious reasons," he said.

A similar case was reported in Egypt a few years ago, Dr. Dahshan said and it was diagnosed as "a congenital malformed fetus and monkey-like."

The Hail baby was weighed at 1.5 kilograms and only obviously had a very slim chance of survival in any case even if he were a normal child. Several parts of his body were also not fully developed.

British-educated senior specialist at Bugshan hospital in Jeddah Dr. Hassan Badurra said this was possibly a case of chromosomal abnormality, a kind of congenital deformity which might be attributed to hereditary influences going back perhaps hundreds of years even if the parents did not show any symptoms of them.

Specialist Dr. Muhammad Ali Al Bar, also British-educated said this was an extremely rare case which resulted from "a chromosomal aberration which may come about from a disjunction." A similar case was reported in Communist China recently, he said, but such babies never survive their emergence into the world. A chromosome is part of the nucleus which contains the genes which control the formation of the body and carry hereditary features from generation to generation including habits, behavior and memory.

Dr. Dahshan said the fetus will be stored and preserved in the hospital laboratory for further studies.

Disciplined Polish army may not revolt, analyst says

By Mark S. Smith

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — Polish soldiers generally will obey their commanders if ordered to put down workers revolt, an analyst for the prestigious International Institute for Strategic Studies said Wednesday.

"Historically, the Polish Army has been an extremely well-disciplined force," said retired Canadian Army Major S. Robert Elliot. "And if the top man says, 'go and do this,' the general tendency is to go and do it — even if the order is perhaps suicidal." Elliot was asked Wednesday about speculation that Polish soldiers might rebel if told to put down — and even fire on — workers defying Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's proclamation of martial law. "There will certainly be strains and stress on individuals," he said. "But I do think the discipline probably will hold."

Elliot said the prime duty of controlling the Polish populace would fall to the Polish internal defense force, made up of some

56,000 soldiers equipped with armored personnel carriers, tanks and even some aircraft. The regular army of 210,000 men would be held in reserve, he said.

He pointed out that in the regular army, some 70 percent of the officer corps, belongs to the Polish Communist Party. In the internal defense force, he said, the percentage is even higher. "The officers and NCOs will probably go along the party line just as hard as they can. After all, their careers are on the line," Elliot said.

However, it has been pointed out that much of the rank and file is conscript — 73 percent of the regular army, about the same percentage in the internal defense force, serving a two-year hitch — and many soldiers have friends and relatives in the independent labor union Solidarity. These might be politically sympathetic to striking workers.

Elliot conceded "This is the gamble Jaruzelski is taking, but he has a number of things going for him." One, the analyst said, was a general rule that Polish soldiers are

not assigned in their home districts. "If, for example, he grew up in Warsaw, he may find himself in Krakow," he said. Thus a soldier would be unlikely to be facing a personal friend in a riot or strike situation.

Then there is Jaruzelski himself. A former chief of staff of the armed forces, "he has provided the only leadership the country has at this present time," Elliot said. "It may not be a good leadership in many eyes, but it's the only one they've got, and there will be a tendency to go along with it."

The wild card in all speculation on the Polish Army, however, is the question of Soviet intervention. Elliot declined to speculate on this possibility, saying Soviet actions would depend on a careful balancing of military and political considerations — including the potentially costly Western response. He did say, however, that Poland is a key military link in the Warsaw Pact chain.

"What Poland provides is the main supply route between Russia and the front,"

Elliot said. "It's a staging area. That area must be stabilized. All the supply routes — road, rail, air, canals — all the depots, oil tanks, the pipelines pass through Poland. The Soviets cannot allow Poland to come unglued."

Asked to say how the Kremlin might respond to such a circumstance, Elliot said there was a range of intermediate options, including technical assistance, fuel, medical support, the supply of advisers and groups of agents of the KGB Security Police. But in the worst case — mass revolt and a call for "assistance" from Jaruzelski — the Soviets would need 20 to 30 divisions to secure all of the country, he said.

There would be little chance of the Polish Army repulsing a determined Soviet intervention. "The Poles are outgunned by the Soviets," Elliot said. "A more reasonable thing would be (for the Poles) to accept the Soviet incursion and then play the guerrilla war game — for months and months and months. They did this with considerable effect against the Germans."

Joint action on Golan urged

Syrians request urgent Arab talks

DAMASCUS, Dec. 17 (AP) — Syria Thursday requested an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss collective measures against Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights, calling it a "grave aggression," a government statement here said.

The terse statement was made public as Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar warned at a news conference that "Syrian mothers will not be the only ones to cry" if war breaks out between Syria and Israel.

Iskandar, however, said Syria considers itself still bound by the 1974 disengagement treaty under which a 1,300-man United Nations observers force superintends a 25-km wide demilitarized zone between Syrian and Israeli positions on the Golan Heights. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger negotiated the Syrian-Israeli disengagement treaty in the wake of U.N. Security Council resolution 338 of 1973 which ended the Middle East's 1973 war.

Iskandar commented in response to a question whether Syria had taken any military measures to counter Israeli military movements undertaken after Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government effectively annexed the Golan plateau which Israel occupied from Syria in 1967. Syria's adherence to the disengagement accord, Iskandar said, "does not mean that we are not prepared to face any eventuality... We are not war amateurs or losers. But when war is imposed upon us, we shall defend ourselves with courage and without hesitation. In such a situation, Syrian mothers will not be the only ones to cry."

Iskandar reiterated the Syrian government contention that Israel had violated the 1973 ceasefire agreement and said Syria hoped the United States would not veto a Security Council resolution calling on Israel to rescind the Golan annexation. He said Syria would move to have the council impose sanctions against Israel if the Zionist state rejects a council resolution declaring the annexation a null and void.

The council opened its debate of the Golan annexation at Syria's request Wednesday night. "We hope the United States will take a position in the council that is compatible with its public standing," Iskandar said. "We are waiting to see what the U.S. delegate (Jean Kirkpatrick) will say when her turn comes to speak."

Asked whether Syria still refused to recognize Israel, Iskandar said the question should be phased differently. "Would Israel accept to recognize that Arab countries have a right to their internationally-recognized boundaries? And would Israel recognize the existence of the Palestinian people and their legitimate cause?"

Senior government sources said Wednesday the group, belonging to the pro-Iranian Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, planned to take ministers hostage and capture the government-owned plane to declare a revolution. The plan was to be executed on Bahrain's 10th independence anniversary Wednesday. But the day passed quietly, although riot police patrolled some areas in Bahrain.

Renault among 21 blacklisted

DAMASCUS, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Damascus-based Arab Boycott Office has decided to place the giant French firm "Renault" on its blacklist "for violating the rules of the Boycott Office," Commissioner General Nurullah said Thursday.

The Boycott Office was set up in an attempt to prevent companies which do business with Israel from selling their products in the Arab world. Nurullah, speaking at the end of a six-day meeting by the liaison officers of the Boycott Committee at the Meridian Hotel here, said 20 other foreign firms had been placed on the blacklist while five others had been removed "for having abided with Boycott regulations." He did not name any of the firms nor did he explain why the giant automakers had been placed on the Boycott list.

The Boycott Office is made up of representatives of the 21-member Arab League.

Sixty plotters held by Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Dec. 17 (R) — More arrests have been made in connection with an alleged Iranian-backed plot to stage an Islamic fundamentalist revolution in Bahrain, government officials said Thursday. They said the number of arrests had reached 60 — 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudi Arabians and one each from Oman and Kuwait.

Senior government sources said Wednesday the group, belonging to the pro-Iranian Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, planned to take ministers hostage and capture the government-owned plane to declare a revolution. The plan was to be executed on Bahrain's 10th independence anniversary Wednesday. But the day passed quietly, although riot police patrolled some areas in Bahrain.

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Iraqis said penetrating deep into Iran territory

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Dec. 17 (AP) — Iraqi forces have begun penetrating deep into Iranian territory after repulsing an Iranian onslaught on the central sector of the battlefield between the two countries, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Thursday.

INA quoted its correspondent at the front

Turkey plans poll on constitution

ANKARA, Dec. 17 (AP) — Turkey's military rulers are planning to hold a national referendum on a new constitution sometime next year as a prelude to restoring parliamentary democracy, official sources reported Thursday.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said, however, that an exact date for the voting has yet to be fixed and announced by the military National Security Council (NSC). The NSC, led by Gen. Kenan Evren, took over in Turkey in September 1980 to stop widespread political terrorism.

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U.N. Assembly deplores extradition of Abu Aïn

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 17 (Agencies) — The U.N. General Assembly Wednesday night strongly deplored the action of the United States in extraditing a Palestinian to Israel to face bomb charges.

The resolution demanding that he should be released immediately and transferred to a country of his choice by the United States was passed by 75 votes to 21 with 43 abstentions.

The case concerned Ziad Abu Aïn, who is charged with placing a time bomb which

killed two persons and injured 36 others when it exploded in a marketplace in the Israeli town of Tiberias on May 14, 1979.

He was arrested in the United States more than two years ago and extradited to Israel last weekend after a lengthy court battle.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, Abu Aïn was ordered held in custody Thursday until the end of his trial. Abu Aïn 22, faces life imprisonment if he is convicted of the bombing.

BRIEFS

VIENNA, (R) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in Bucharest Wednesday at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the official Agence News Agency reported.

ISTANBUL, (AP) — At least a dozen people drowned in flood-related accidents as flash floods and rain storms buffeted western Turkey Thursday, rescue officials reported in Izmir. Authorities in Izmir, on the Aegean Coast, said thousands of homes in the city and nearby provincial centers were flooded following three days of nonstop rain.

KUWAIT, (R) — Kuwait's heir apparent and prime minister, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah al-Sabah, will leave for Libya on Saturday to start a five-nation North African tour, the Kuwait News Agency reported Thursday.

LONDON, (R) — A Muslim scholar and an Islamic revolutionary guard have been killed in a clash with counter-revolutionaries in Iran, Tehran radio reported Wednesday.

CAIRO, (R) — Egypt's prosecutor has decided to drop the political investigation of 297 people held since September and accused of inciting sectarian strife, a spokesman for his office said Thursday.

To protest Sharon's reforms

Israel defense workers strike

TEL AVIV, Dec. 17 (AP) — Israeli Defense Ministry workers Thursday held a one-hour strike, their first since the foundation of the Zionist state to protest a sweeping reorganization of the ministry.

They accused Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of implementing the reforms without consulting them. "We are being treated like dogs," said union leader Avraham Harel. He charged that Sharon's announcement that the reforms were coordinated with the workers was "a lie. Nobody asked us."

Sharon is trying to streamline Israel's

defense bureaucracy by abolishing ministry departments that duplicate work done by the military.

The workers are especially angered at his choice of an American-Israeli business executive to oversee Israel's large military industry. They say the appointee, Arye Genger, emigrated from Israel 15 years ago, became a U.S. citizen and was "parachuted" into his new job without union approval.

The number of workers who struck is classified.

Ghali in Sudan to meet Numeiri

Egypt, Wednesday asked the United Nations Security Council to declare the annexation null and void and demand that it be rescinded.

The official Sudanese news agency quoted Ghali as saying that he will discuss with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak relations with Chad after the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

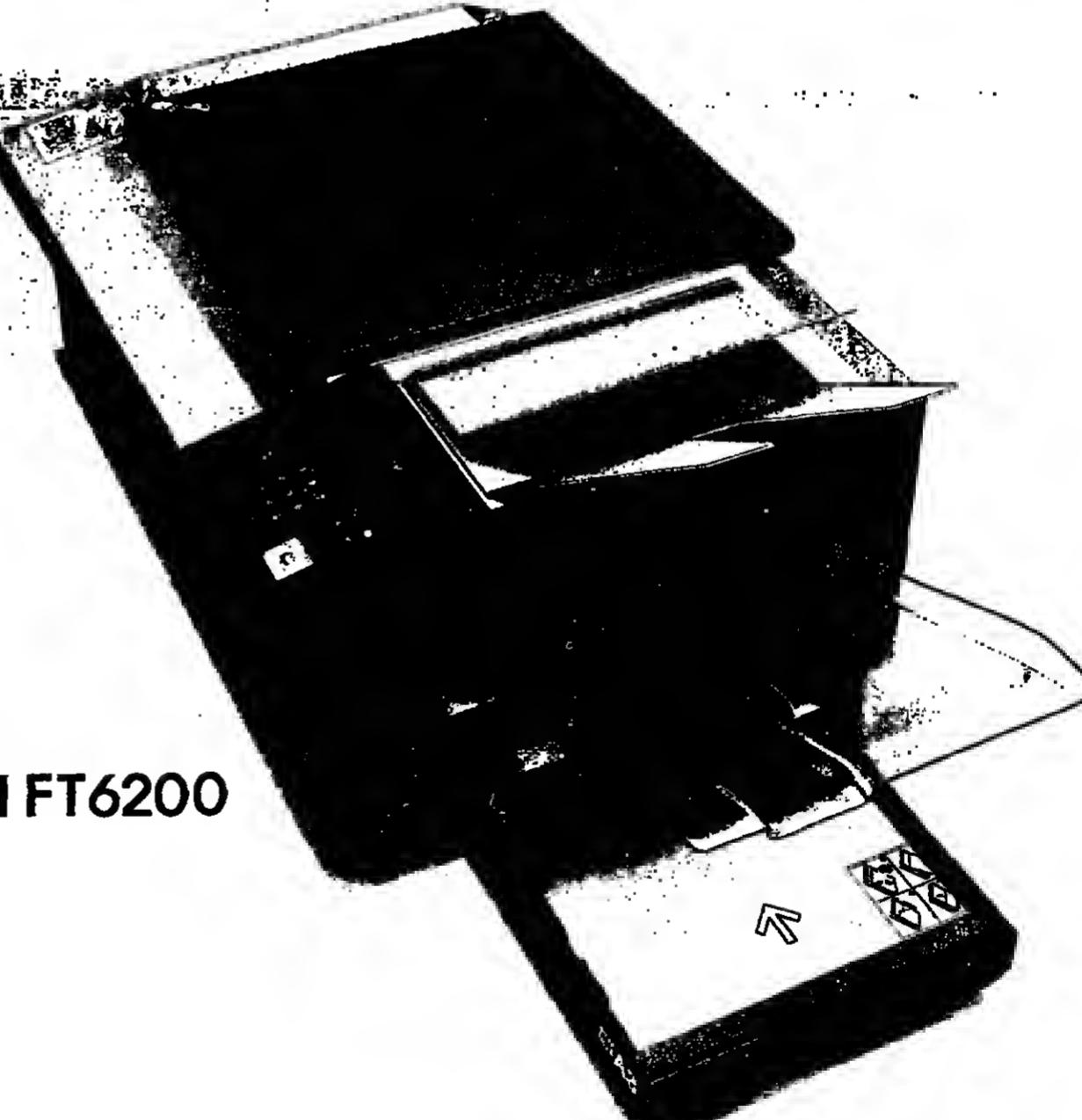
Chad waiting for OAU peace force

NDJAMENA, Dec. 17 (R) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force in Chad, due to be fully deployed by Thursday is still not complete and has only partly taken up its planned positions, informed sources said Thursday.

They said 600 out of a pledged 2,000-strong Nigerian contingent had been sent to Ati, in central Chad, while Zairean and Senegalese soldiers, due to go to northern and central Chad, were still in Ndjamena, Chad's capital.



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Ministry of Higher Education
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EASTERN PROVINCE**

NOTICE

The Seventh Saudi Medical Meeting will be held at King Faisal University, College of Medicine and Medical Sciences, Dammam, from 26th to 29th April, 1982
(3rd to 6th Rajab, 1402).

Topics to be presented before this meeting shall include research and recent advances in all fields of Medicine and Medical Education, with special reference to Saudi Arabia.

Areas to be covered are:

Dermatology,
Ophthalmology,
Otolaryngology,
Traumatology,
Anaesthesiology,
Surgery and its branches,
Internal Medicine and its branches,
Paediatrics,
Obstetrics & Gynaecology,
Radiology, and
Applied Basic Medical Sciences.
Haematology.

There will be special emphasis on the following topics:

Arabicization of Medical Education,
Primary Health Care,
Occupational Health and Environment in the Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia,
Blood transfusion and Blood Industry,
Medical Ethics in Islam,
Use and abuse of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

All Doctors and Para-medicals are kindly reminded to submit abstracts of papers they wish to present at the 7th Saudi Medical Meeting not later than the end of January, 1982.
The full text for accepted presentations should reach the organizers not later than the middle of March, 1982.

All correspondence should be addressed to: **SECRETARIAT OF THE 7th SAUDI MEDICAL MEETING,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SCIENCES,
KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY,
P.O.BOX 2114,DAMMAM**

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 17 (WP) — "I shall return..." Muhammad Ali said Saturday morning. "To Los Angeles, California." Had Joe Frazier called? "Yes, he called Friday night," Ali said. "We'll be fighting next month." Ali said. "We'll be fighting next month." He knows it's over now, and he said good-bye gracefully.

Someone asked Trevor Berwick if he learned anything in Friday night's unanimous decision victory, and before the Canadian champion could answer, Ali leaned toward the press conference microphone. "I taught him to retire before he's 40," Ali said.

He wasn't grieving, he said. Not after losing to Frazier, not after losing to Ken Norton and Leon Spinks and Larry Holmes. And not now. "I'm happy. I've had a good life in boxing."

So many times before, Ali has said good-bye only to show up again on our doorstep with his boxing gear and a fantasy. So many times he has said he had to move on with his life, to do his Muslim preaching, to be an evangelist to the world.

Ali had no excuses this time. After the Holmes humiliation 14 months ago, Ali said he was too light, took too many thyroid pills, had no strength or energy. Not this time. Not after failing to win more than three of 10 rounds against an inelegant warrior.

He was happy, anyway, that he took the fight. Dreams move this man. Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. was 12 years old when somebody stole his bicycle in Louisville. He told a policeman. The policeman took him into a boxing gym. He was a pro six years later. At 22, Clay was the world heavyweight champion. As a pro for 21 years, one month and 13 days, first as Clay and then as

Ali -- the magician who lost his touch

Ali, as mesmerized us. His dreams became ours.

The dream this time was to win the title a fourth time, and he needed to beat a decent fighter to get a chance at a champion. So he had no second thoughts about this last fight. He had a chance to show what he could do.

"I didn't show," he said. "And now I know." In seven words of unwitting rhyme, Ali confessed it was over. Never before did the ultimate believer admit disbelief. He said he could feel his strength vanishing about the sixth round. It was nice, he said, to hear the partisan crowd chanting "Ali! Ali!" as he walked into the ring. "You're just sorry when you can't respond to the challenge."

Vice Lombardi, looking on the young Ali, a 6-foot-3, 220-pound strongman with acrobatic agility, said he could be the greatest tight-end ever. At his best, in the mid-60s, Ali danced all night, circling bewildered opponents, pausing only long enough to rip a snake-like jab into unseeing eyes. "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee," Bundini Brown said of Ali. The metaphor was a dead perfect fit.

Once he could do anything, now, nothing. Can't respond to the challenge, he said. "I felt the timing wasn't there, and the reflexes... I could tell I was 40, and I could tell he was younger... I think I'm finished as far as getting in the ring. Training was difficult, jogging was difficult, everything I did was difficult. I know myself better than anybody. I know it's the end."

Ali, always a ring tactician beyond com-

It ended not with a bang or whimper, but a cowbell



(AP photo)
BERBICK GOES BERSERK: Trevor Berwick (left) goes after Ali during their 10-round bout in Nassau Friday night.



Maurice Lucas, accepts defeat sportingly



(AP photo)
PRIZE CATCH: Australia's Bruce Yardley leaps in the air to hold a catch from Pakistan's Zaheer Abbas, off his own bowling on the second day of the final Test between Australia and Pakistan Saturday. Zaheer scored 90 runs that helped his side win the Test by an innings and 82 runs.

Lucas proves his mettle as Knicks down 76ers

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — The New York Knicks picked up Maurice Lucas from the New Jersey Nets at the start of the season in what some considered a questionable deal. But the veteran frontcourt player has been an exclamation point for them so far this year.

"We've been physically improved because of Maurice Lucas," said New York coach Red Holzman after watching the veteran help the Knicks beat the Philadelphia 76ers 117-115 Wednesday night.

Lucas' contribution included 23 points and 18 rebounds and the game-winning basket. "I just went up and got it," Lucas said of the winning basket. "We had poise and patience coming down to the end, although they were making a run at us, we made big plays when we needed to."

Lucas' powerhouse game provided the Knicks with a dramatic rebounding advantage. Philadelphia coach Billy Cunningham said the 76ers were beaten on the boards at both ends of the court.

In other NBA action, it was Boston 109, Dallas 92, Kansas City 97, Phoenix 81, Washington 106, Cleveland 102 and Chicago 98; New Jersey 97 in overtime.

Larry Bird contributed 30 points and Boston broke open a tight game in the third period to beat Dallas. With Boston leading 65-61, Robert Parish and Kevin McHale scored on consecutive fastbreaks to give the Celtics a 69-61 lead with 3:36 left in the third quarter. It was their biggest lead up to that point and Dallas could come no closer than six points the rest of the way.

Cliff Robinson scored 30 points, and rookie Steve Johnson added a career-high 23 to lead Kansas City. Phoenix Robinson and

Holmes-Cooney bout slated for March 15

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — Unbeaten Larry Holmes will defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against unbeaten Gerry Cooney at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, Nevada, promoters formally announced Wednesday.

Each fighter is expected to earn \$10 million and the fight is expected to be the richest in history. The bout will be seen in the United States and Canada on closed circuit television as well as pay TV in certain areas, and via satellite throughout the rest of the world.

Holmes of Easton, Pennsylvania, has a 39-0 record and has defended the title 11 times since winning it on a split 15-round decision against Ken Norton, June 9, 1978.

Cooney, of Huntington, New York, is ranked No. 1 by both the WBC and the World Boxing Association. He has a 25-0 record.

The fight was scheduled for March 15. The 6-foot-3 (1-m 90.5-cm) Holmes, 32, had a record-breaking streak of eight straight knockouts in title defenses before going the distance with Trevor Berwick April 11. In order, he had knocked out Alfredo Evangelista, Osvaldo Ocasio, Mike Weaver (the current WBA champion), Earline Shavers, Lorenzo Zanon, Leroy Jones and Muhammad Ali.

Since the Berwick bout Holmes has scored a three-round knockout over former champion Leon Spinks and knocked out Renaldo Snipes in the 11th round.

Cooney, 6-5 (195.6 cm), has been awesome in fights with Jimmy Young, Ron Lyle and Norton. The 25-year-old disposed of Norton in 54 seconds of the first round in Madison Square Garden May 11, his only fight this year. Twenty-one of Cooney's victories have been knockouts.

Meanwhile, Australian champion Paul Ferreri retained his commonwealth bantamweight title when he stopped Stix Maccloud of Zimbabwe in the 12th round of a scheduled 15-round fight at Mt. Pritchard Community Club Wednesday night.

Maccloud had been down in round 11 and round 12 and was reeling around the ring when referee Trevor Christian stopped the contest at 2 min 29 sec of the round.

Maccloud, 21, who has had only 16 fights, showed promise for the future, but in Ferreri he was meeting a veteran of 82 fights. Maccloud used his height advantage to great effect at times and scored with some solid punches.

But Ferreri weaved in underneath the challenger's guard and scored well with driving uppercuts, rips to the body and hooks to the head.

Injury-hit Tottenham out to improve record

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — Tottenham Hotspur, bidding to win the English First Division Soccer Championship for the first time in 21 years, will be hoping to improve its disastrous home record when it faces Liverpool at White Hart Lane Saturday.

The London club has won four and lost five of its nine home league matches this season, but still is very much in championship contention.

Tottenham has triumphed in five of its eight away games and lost only one. The discrepancy both puzzles and annoys the Spurs players. "Our problem at home has been that we are not killing teams off when we get the upper hand," said England international Chris Hoddle. "We are just as

frustrated as the fans."

The Tottenham-Liverpool match will be a nostalgic one for goalkeeper Ray Clemence, who earlier this year left the European champions to join Tottenham. Liverpool still is struggling to find its form this season and is in the middle of the standings. Tottenham normally would be favored to win but has a number of injury problems.

Scottish international striker Steve Archibald is ruled out for five weeks with a leg injury, while his regular partner Garth Crooks has a thigh injury and is doubtful.

Falco will make his first comeback match in the reserves Thursday, but the game against Fulham was postponed because of the icy weather that also threatens the weekend program and already had left half a dozen matches off Thursday afternoon.

"It's a particular blow to us," said Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw. "Mark will not be ready for at least two weeks now."

Burkinshaw is expected to play either Mike Hazard or Argentine international Ricardo Vilela in the forward line Saturday.

Swansea City, which regained the league leadership with a 2-1 victory over defending champion Aston Villa in midweek, is away to Middlesbrough — the club which failed to sign George Best — Saturday.

Middlesbrough sold all its best players during the close season and has failed to adequately replace any of them. The Ayresome Park Club already seems doomed to relegation and Swansea will be looking for full points.

Ipswich and Nottingham Forest — two leading championship contenders — play Sunday at the city ground, while Brighton and Leeds are unlikely to play at all.

Leeds have been hit by an outbreak of flu and the match is almost certain to be postponed. Ipswich will be without both England striker Paul Mariner and Dutch international Frans Thijssen at Nottingham. Both are injured and South African striker Michael D'Avers is set for a recall.

Southampton, very strong at home this season, entertain much improved Arsenal, while Manchester United faces a tricky visit to Stoke City.

Birmingham faces Coventry in a Midlands Derby match while Everton hosts Aston Villa. West Bromwich plays Notts County and West Ham entertains Wolverhampton Wanderers.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (R) — Brentford and Colchester drew 1-1 in an English Football Association (F.A.) Cup second round match here Wednesday night. The replay is on Monday, December 21, when the other 12 outstanding ties will be played. The eventual winners of the match will be away to Newcastle in the third round on January 2.

NAIROBI, (AFP) — Pan African Sports Club of Tanzania, next year's African Cup Winners Cup representatives, went down 1-0 to Kenya's League Champions, AFC Leopards, in the second game of their five-match tour of Kenya here Wednesday night.

EDINBURGH, (AFP) — Australia is making a national effort to win the America's Cup for Australia in 1983, the Prime Minister Mr. Malcolm Fraser announced Thursday. He said Western Australian, Victorian and New South Wales syndicates, who had announced a challenge for the cup, will join together for one advance Australia national challenge.

who was been switched to inside center, a role he has rarely filled.

NACHOD, Czechoslovakia, (AFP) Britain beat Czechoslovakia 4-3 here Wednesday night in a European Table Tennis League Championship match.

KUALA LUMPUR, (AP) — Malaysia beat New Zealand 1-0 in their second friendly international match here Wednesday night which was a warm up to their World Cup encounter later this month in Bombay India.

CANBERRA, (AFP) — Australia is

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U.S. STANCE ON GOLAN
As the U.N. Security Council sits to debate Israel's *de facto* annexation of Syria's Golan Heights, America's envoy to the U.N. made her country's stand crystal clear. The United States will not vote for any resolution which incorporates sanctions against Israel. Thus the American administration can wax as indignant as it wished about the "illegality" of Israel's act. But that same administration will make sure that no action will follow on the part of the international community.

But the simple and decisive fact of the case is that it is the international community, or more specifically the United Nations which represents it, which has been challenged by Israel's act. The United Nations has peacekeeping forces stationed in the Golan Heights—and they are there according to solemn international agreement.

Those forces have the task of overseeing the 1974 ceasefire arrangement between Syria and Israel, part of which stipulates the creation and maintenance of a demilitarized area along the front line, to the depth of between six and nine miles on both sides.

The United Nations' force is therefore faced with a direct threat to its mandate by Israel's action. Will it continue to discharge its duties there, or will simply accept Israel's move as a *fait accompli*?

Syria had accepted the U.N. presence and administration of the ceasefire line in all good faith. Shall it now be told that that faith was misplaced, that it is not the U.N. or its Security Council which determines the fate of the area, but Israel's whim?

Saudi Arabian press review

The plots of the Iranian regime against the Gulf states and Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights figured for editorial comments in Thursday's newspapers.

Dealing with the training given to a group of criminal Gulf nationalists in Iran, *Al-Riyadh* said, "The Iranian regime engineered the plot with the aim of fomenting disorder and chaos in Bahrain and distracting the world's attention from its oppressive policies and the growing opposition to its irrational rule."

The paper observed that the arrest of the group has uncovered the ugly face of the Ayatollah's regime and its total lack of a clear sight and respect for its foreign relations.

Al-Riyadh said the Arabs have waited for a long period to give an ample opportunity to the Ayatollah's regime for settling its differences and claims over Shar al Arah and evacuation of the usurped Arah land by force, "but unfortunately the present Iranian regime has revoked its early stand of denouncing the aggressive policies of the Israeli enemy and opened a new page of cooperation with the Zionists."

Al-Riyadh felt the growing political opposition to the Ayatollah's was the outcome of the dictatorial policies of the present regime and their complete failure to achieve the Iranian people's goals.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Jazirah* said the discovery of the abortive plan engineered in

Israel strives to restore ties with Africa

By Arthur Max

TEL AVIV —

Working through private contacts, Israel is hoping to restore some of its broken ties in black Africa next year and to crack its diplomatic isolation from the Third World. The breakthrough could come as early as the spring when Israel is scheduled to withdraw the last of its military forces from Egypt's Sinai Peninsula after nearly 15 years of occupation.

Most black African nations severed relations with Israel and switched allegiance to the Arabs during the 1973 Middle East war. But now the Israelis say Africa is seeking military aid from Israel to combat what they conceive to be Soviet-backed threats against them, such as Libya's intervention in Chad and its alleged threats against Sudan and Nigeria.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon says he will visit a number of African countries in November. He refuses to identify them, and claims the agreements he reached are so sensitive that he cannot even show them to his colleagues in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet for fear of leaks.

The Israeli radio says Israel is negotiating with seven African countries to renew diplomatic relations. From press and other reports, it appears that the diplomatic activity began in earnest early in 1981 with a series of unpublicized tours through Africa by top Israeli officials.

In September, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met the foreign ministers of six African countries during the U.N. General Assembly session in New York.

Sharon disclosed recently that a delegation of cabinet ministers from an African state had "showed up in my office" seeking arms and military cooperation against what they called "Soviet expansion." Sharon gave the impression the visit led to his own swing through Africa.

After news of Sharon's trip leaked out, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said that once Israel left the Sinai he would be willing to resume ties but he said he had to coordinate the move with other black African states.

The groundwork for the secret diplomacy was done years ago by Israeli farmers, engineers and others, who planned agriculture, built roads and trained and supplied armies in black Africa. The rupture of 1973 left Israel in diplomatic contact with only three African states — Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland — and with the white supremacist government of South Africa.

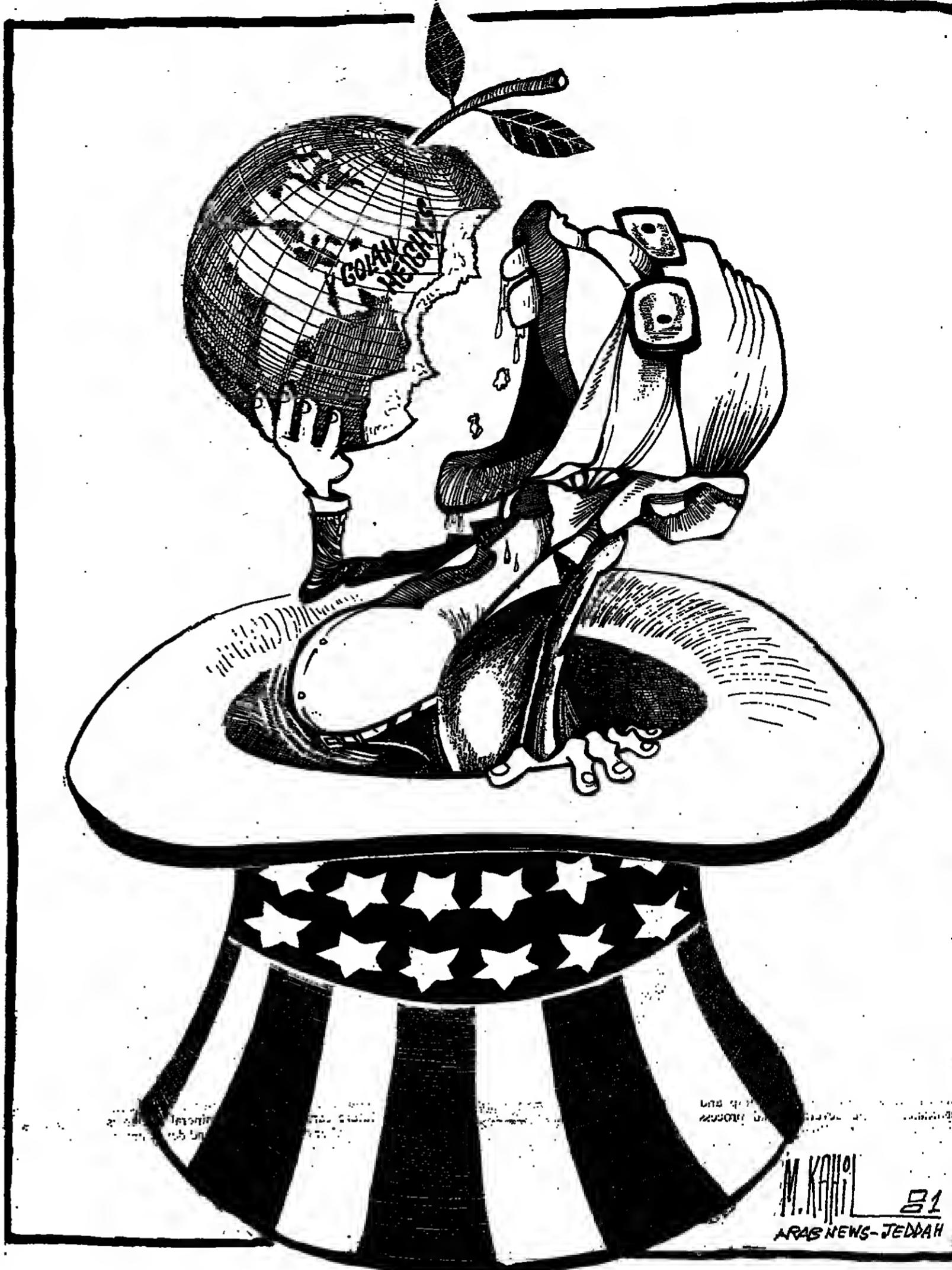
Partly because of the 1973 break, Israel upgraded its ties with South Africa, expanded trade and, according to foreign reports, developed a rich military relationship. But at the same time, the Israelis were quietly trickling back into black Africa.

By 1979 they were in charge of rebuilding Nigeria's road network, were involved in massive housing and government office construction projects in the Ivory Coast and were quietly advising the Kenyans on growing crops. These experts often served as unofficial ambassadors, keeping open channels of communications between governments.

An Israeli honorary consul was recently accredited by Zaire. Israel has been allowed to open an interests section in Gabon, and a Ghana-Israel Friendship Society was launched two years ago.

Israel often had put out feelers with an eye on renewing formal ties. In 1976, then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin secretly met with President Leopold Senghor of Senegal and separately with President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. However, the Africans pleaded that the time was not right for diplomatic ties with Israel.

Israeli officials say the Africans believe Israel could be their channel to the United States, which they accuse of neglecting them. (AP)



The CIA and the heroin connection

By Jonathan Mirsky

WASHINGTON —

A recent guest at the National Security Council was the deposed Laos finance minister, Sisouk Na Champassak. In 1970, while he was in the cabinet, he told a reporter: "The only export we can develop here is opium, and we should increase our production and export of it."

Sisouk's name is on the manifesto of the newly-proclaimed United Lao National Liberation Front, a U.S.-based anti-Communist coalition of exiles. Another signatory is Vang Pao.

While many of Vang Pao's fellow Hmong in CIA-supported "secret army" were dying in battle, tribeswomen were harvesting the mountain opium from which heroin is refined. The Laotian heroin bosses had the opium flown out on Air America, the CIA's contract airline, for distribution on the international market.

The general's career, and the unquestioned involvement of some of his associates in the heroin business, are well known to members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been holding hearings here on the extent of American involvement in Indochina.

These congressmen are aware that while the administration is exerting every effort to stamp out heroin trade in America, the State Department continues to receive and listen to Vang Pao, and provide generously for thousands of former opium producers who served under him.

These "pensioners" of the administration are among hill tribesmen, who before being evacuated to the U.S. from Laos at the end of the Vietnamese war were used by the CIA to fight the Communists. They are 46,000 of them. Vang Pao himself runs a 400-acre ranch in Missoula, Montana, bought for him by the CIA, according to an agency source. I interviewed him there recently.

In Washington he and his associates have been regular visitors to the headquarters of the National Security Council, though officials say that the U.S. has no involvement with the anti-Communist resistance Vang Pao claims to be directing in Laos.

Officials here are also unwilling to discuss the past connections of Vang Pao and his people with heroin. Congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, placed his hands over his ears when queried about Vang Pao's past, saying: "I don't want to hear about this heroin business." The former U.S. ambassador to Laos, William Sullivan, pushed me away with: "I don't want to discuss that. It is a delicate matter."

Heroin, however, is the top priority at the Justice Department's drug enforcement administration. Last year's national narcotics intelligence estimate put the number of American heroin users at well over a million. Before the end of the Vietnamese war in 1975, Southeast Asia provided up to 70 percent of the West's illegal heroin, and Laotian laboratories were officially recognized as the largest in the area. Heroin, in fact, was the country's only export.

Vang Pao also assured me that all stories connecting him with opium were "bullshit." Here he is supported by Colby, who before he directed the agency ran its Far East operations, including those

in Laos. "I know nothing about opium coming into our base at Long Cheng," Colby said.

"Early on we took the position that we did not want our operation with the Hmong sullied by opium. It was not the proper function of Air America to carry the drug on their planes. Later, on, when President Nixon took a great interest in the heroin problem among the GIs in Vietnam we even began searching people for opium before they got on the planes. Vang Pao was very cooperative. I don't have a shadow of doubt that a substantial part of the Laotian oligarchy were involved with heroin. But the substantial truth is that we went to great efforts to keep clear of this traffic and I believe Vang Pao was not involved either."

But Vang Pao's CIA "case officer" in Laos from 1962 to 1966 revealed to me the full extent of the Hmong general's involvement.

"I lived, ate, and slept with Vang Pao for four years on the agency's base at Long Cheng," he said. "I probably knew him better than any other American. Sure, opium was grown by the Hmong and shipped to the capital, Vientiane. But there wasn't that much. Most of the opium growing land had been lost."

"The cache of opium under his house was Vang Pao's insurance in case we ever left. "When you leave I'll still have something to continue this fight," he told me. That's what the cache was for. I saw it there, and he willingly showed it to me."

According to the CIA witness, raw opium left the CIA base on Air America, and later on Vang Pao's own aircraft. "It was so old the opium families in the capital would leave him alone. Vang Pao was an ambitious upstart and he was allowed to function by the big families because he permitted them to receive opium from his people. The big families were his main critics, too."

The CIA man insisted: "I never saw an American pilot knowingly accept opium on to his plane." He maintained as well that Vang Pao, an honest man, obtained nothing from the opium traffic. "Why should he?" He had everything he needed. "OK, he knew about the trafficking, but that was the political price he had to pay. It was very painful for him to tell you true."

Aided by the CIA, he said: "All that CIA business I never know nothing about it." In fact, the CIA's dominion over Vang Pao and his army is undisputed by top agency officials. The former CIA director, William Colby, told me that the CIA had chosen the Hmong "because it was our belief that irregulars will fight for their homes."

For the last 10 years damaging blows to Vang Pao's reputation have come from Dr. Alfred McCoy, a Southeast Asia specialist now lecturing at the University of New South Wales in Australia. In

his authoritative hook, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, first published in 1972 despite CIA objections, McCoy repeatedly names Vang Pao as a leading entrepreneur of the Laotian heroin trade.

He bases his charge on interviews with American officials, foreign diplomats, and a high-ranking Laotian official. McCoy's book has never been attacked in the courts and he told me recently from Illo-Ilo in the Philippines: "I stand by every word. I still have all the interviews and I guarantee it's all true."

In October, Bangkok's English-language *Focus*, reporting the Communist takeover of the Laotian heroin refineries, referred to them having been "previously run by Corsican mobsters and by loyalists under Gen. Vang Pao, the legendary Hmong military leader."

The CIA appears to have bought Hmong loyalty by permitting the gathering and transport of opium to heroin refineries — run by yet another client of the United States, the Royal Laotian government, which, American narcotics specialists knew, marketed substantial quantities of an illegal and dangerous drug on which successive American presidents had declared total war.

The chugging Vang Pao told me that another Laotian general, Oane Rattikone, paid off his government's bills in 1962, when the U.S. cut off aid, by selling opium abroad. A few years ago Rattikone himself admitted to McCoy that he was a "great and serious" opium merchant. He also confirmed that he took his orders from Phoumi Nosavan, another co-signatory with Vang Pao of the anti-Communist manifesto now making the rounds of sympathetic governments.

In addition to his calls on the State Department (which seeks to play down his political weight) Vang Pao has contacts with certain senators. These say they know him only as the chief of the 46,000 Hmong scattered through their constituencies. The refugees receive stipends from Washington while learning English and practical subjects such as car repair and vegetable canning.

According to an administrator of the Hmong program a family can receive up to \$700 a month, and the budget may be running as high as \$3 million a year.</p

Jedi is life

Are women equal to men?

By Asif Salahi

We began our exposition of the status of women in Islam last week by establishing the fact that justice requires the maintenance of parity between the rights and the duties of each of the two sexes. We also explained our conviction that since men are different from women physically and emotionally their roles in life are different. Hence, assigning the same rights and duties to both men and women does not only represent an injustice, it also leads to an imbalance within the family and in society.

Some people may still argue for total equality of the two sexes. Before outlining the positions Islam assigns to both man and woman we need, therefore, to have a brief look at history to find out whether that sort of equality has ever happened or may happen in the future.

History tells us that the two sexes were never absolutely equal in the history of any nation or civilization, regardless of their social or national advancement. The only reason for this state of affairs is that, generally speaking, men are superior to women in their abilities and the way they influence life.

We cannot attribute the mental differences that exist universally between men and women to the ignorance that prevailed in the early centuries of human existence. For ignorance was the lot of both sexes. It was by no means imposed on women alone. If someone argues that men imposed a state of ignorance on women and that they had no choice but to submit to such an imposition, this argument in itself is an acknowledgement of men's superiority to women or that they have a bigger need of, and a keener interest in knowledge.

Nor can we attribute the differences between men and women to the fact that tyranny was the order of the day in the early human history. If any thing, tyranny weighed more heavily on men in their public life than on women, whether they stayed at home or took part in the public

life. We all know that among slaves who were subjected to all sorts of injustice and tyranny there were skilled laborers, fine poets and wise people.

Again there is no substance in the claim that man's superiority in public affairs is due to the woman's lack of experience in such matters from which she was barred by man. After all, women have been doing housework for many thousands of years but their experience does not stop men from excelling women when they take on such activities as cooking, dress designing, make-up, house decoration and furnishing.

Ever since mourning for the dead became a social tradition it has been women who do the crying and wailing for their deceased relatives. But what elegy composed by a woman can stand to what has been composed, in all languages, by man poets, whether in the ages when most poets were illiterate or after the spread of universal literacy.

We may take another example which has nothing to do with knowledge, freedom or occupation. People generally resort to jokes and the drawing verbal cartoon pictures when they are prevented from direct expression. Tyranny and social pressures tend to enhance the ability to use this "weapon" which enables the oppressed to react against oppression without running the risk involved in open confrontation. We wonder then at the general absence of jokes and cartoons ridiculing men's oppression of women, in the same way as weaker men ridicule their oppressors, be they their bosses at work or tyrants in government. Perhaps we should also mention here men's ridicule of the feminine method of using false pretences to conceal true desires and to special relations with the opposite sex in a special light.

The talent of ridiculing oppressors, of all sorts, in a humorous manner has always been virtually absent in women. Oppression, ignorance, poverty and all other types

Arab perspective**What the Qur'an teaches***In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful*

Mankind: Be conscious of your Lord, who has created you out of one living entity, and out of it created its mate, and out of the two spread abroad a multitude of men and women. And remain conscious of Allah in whose name you demand your rights from one another and of these ties of kinship. Truly, Allah is ever watchful over you. Hence, render unto the orphans their possessions, and do not substitute bad things (of your own) for the good things which belong to them, and do not consume their possessions together with your own. This, truly, is a great crime. (Women; 1-2)

of weakness could not obliterate it or weaken it in men.

All these differences cannot be just ignored in order to pass a decree which would make women the same as men. These differences, and others like them, were deliberately made by the Creator so that both men and women could play their dif-

ferent, but equally important roles in building human life and human civilization.

As a universal religion for mankind, Islam recognizes these differences and legislates for human life, taking them fully in consideration. We will start looking at the status Islam assigns to each of the two sexes next week. Allah willing.

When the Prophet re-entered Makkah after his disappointing journey to Taif he must have felt himself to be in a very dire situation. Within the same year he lost his living wife and his uncle who afforded him unwavering support. His attempt to compensate this loss by outside support did not only fail to win him anything, but also compelled him to seek the protection of Al-Mutim, a Makkah notable who did not believe in Islam. Muhammad was by now fully aware that he could no longer rely on his own clan, the Hashemite, for any measure of firm support. He felt himself alone in the whole world. His few followers were not a match to the forces opposing him. Yet, he firmly believed in the truth of the message he was preaching. His faith in Allah did not waver.

At this point something unusual occurred to him. We will relate the events before commenting on them.

One night, as the Prophet was asleep in his home in Makkah, Gabriel, the angel, came and woke him up. He took him by his hand up to the mosque where he found an animal smaller than a mule, but slightly bigger than a donkey. The animal which was a quadruped also had two wings and floated easily as he moved with unimaginable speed. The Prophet's own description of his movement was that "he put his foot at the furthest point to his side."

Together the Prophet and Gabriel rode the animal which was called "Al-Buraq," a name derived from *Al-Burq*, meaning "lightning". In no time they reached Jerusalem in Palestine. There the Prophet met with Abraham, Moses, Jesus and a number of other noble Prophets. He led them all in prayer. He was then brought three cups: one contained milk, the other contained wine and the third contained water. He drank the milk. When he finished Gabriel said: "Rightly guided you and your nation are."

When they had finished in Jerusalem they flew up to heaven. The Prophet tells us that as they entered each of the seven heavens Gabriel would confirm to its guardian angel that Muhammad had already received his mission.

In each heaven he met one or another of the Prophets who preached the message of God's oneness to mankind. Among those mentioned in the authentic accounts of this very special journey were Adam, Jesus, John, Joseph, Moses and Abraham.

He also saw examples of the suffering which would be endured by certain groups of people as they would be condemned to Hell in the hereafter. The description of these groups and their suffering is so vivid that one can almost see them in their plight. Yet the suffering is so horrible that one would do anything to escape it.

The Prophet was then admitted into Paradise and saw examples of the happiness enjoyed by those who seek Allah's pleasure and do his bidding. Here the Prophet was very pleased with what he saw and expressed his wish that all his followers would be able to partake of such joys. While he was in Paradise he was informed of the obligatory prayers he and his followers were expected to offer.

As he passed by Moses on his way back Moses asked him about this particular point of prayers. When he informed him that Muslims would be required to pray fifty times each day, Moses counselled him to go back and pray Allah to reduce this burden, commenting: "Prayers constitute a heavy burden and your nation is weak". The Prophet acted upon this advice and Allah reduced this obligation to forty prayers each day.

When he stopped by Moses again, Moses repeated the same advice. Again the Prophet acted upon it. The whole procedure was repeated several times until the obligatory prayers for Muslims were reduced to five daily. Moses still thought they were hard to observe and counselled the Prophet to request further reduction. The Prophet, however, felt too shy to do that.

The Prophet then returned to Makkah, having been absent only the length of the night. We shall be tackling the significance of this journey, and the way the Makkans received the news that it actually occurred over the next two or three weeks. (*To be continued next Friday*)

Wealth of information, statistics describe shipping within Kingdom

By Rana Siddiqi

Shipping and Development in Saudi Arabia, By Dr. Bahia Bin Hussein Azeez, Tahama Publishers, Jeddah, 345 pages.

JEDDAH — Dr. Bahia Bin Hussein Azeez's doctorate thesis entitled *Shipping and Development in Saudi Arabia* which he received from the University of Wales, U.K., has recently been published in book form by Tahama. It is perhaps the first work of its kind and gives a wealth of information and statistics about the progress and prospects of the shipping industry and its relationship and importance to the developmental process now underway in the Kingdom.

The author, who was born in Madinah and has his education in the Kingdom, has impressive credentials to stake his claim as one of the leading experts in the shipping field. He has attended many seminars and courses on maritime affairs and economic matters including one in shipping economics and management organized by UNCTAD in Geneva in 1971. He has also received practical training in shipping with several shipping companies.

Shipping and Development in Saudi Arabia is a scholarly work but highly readable even by the uninitiated. As the author himself emphasizes in the Introduction, there are two basic hypotheses discussed and elaborated in the book. The first is that the economic development process in Saudi Arabia represents a unique case which cannot be entirely guided by the normal concepts and precepts of economics.

According to Dr. Azeez, this uniqueness is due to the fact that Saudi Arabian society can change only within the limits and guidelines of Islam. Saudi Arabia is also different, he adds, because it has plentiful capital and scarce manpower which is the exact opposite of the usual development process. His second hypothesis is that for the Kingdom the development of a shipping industry is not only desired for carrying tonnage but could constitute an important and crucial factor in the overall industrial and economic development of the country.

These arguments are developed methodically and with great persuasion in the seven chapters of the book and substantiated by figures, charts, maps and tables of statistics. In the process, the reader gets a deep insight into the progress not only of the shipping industry but the entire developmental process in the Kingdom.

In Chapter I of the book, a detailed survey is made of recent economic development plans and policies of Saudi Arabia and the growth of the various sectors of the economy. Comparison is drawn of the goals and achievements under the first two Five Year Development Plans and the objectives of the Third Plan now underway.

Dr. Azeez reaches the conclusion that "the whole maritime sector of shipping, broking, shiprepairing etc., other than ports, has not



Dr. Azeez

received the attention deserved despite its enormous importance." He attributes this slow growth of shipping in Saudi Arabia to the risky and uncertain nature of this industry. He adds "information on shipping is minimal, there is little experience in Saudi Arabia in this field, and there is a belief that foreign suppliers of shipping will always be available." His argument is that the need for maritime development, investment and training in all sectors of ports, shipping, fishing, offshore resources is paramount.

In Chapter II, the author makes a comparison of the western economic development concepts and the factors of Islam. He quotes such leading economists as Arthur Lewis, W. W. Rostow, Nurske and Hirschman and challenges the validity of the application of their theories in understanding the development process of a country like Saudi Arabia.

He argues that their economic concepts are modeled on "western economic man" who has historically accepted the ethical and other changes required by the economic growth process. Dr. Azeez's second argument for rejecting the theories of western economists is their assumption that developing countries lack capital which is not the case with Saudi Arabia.

The author stresses that Saudi Arabia is unique — it is a model and an example to Islamic nations and its development has to be understood within the spiritual framework and not in simple economic terms and values. The country's three development plans have repeatedly emphasized that the aspiration for rapid economic growth can only be attained within the limits of Islamic principles.

The author quotes extensively from the Holy Quran and states that "what character-

izes Islam, as different from all other religions, is its comprehensiveness. It embraces and regulates all aspects of activities whether spiritual or secular and molds them together in what is known as the 'Islamic way' or practice."

The second half of the book comprising chapters III and VI deals with the shipping industry in general and with its growth and importance to Saudi Arabia in particular. The author, time and again, stresses the advantages which would accrue to the Kingdom by developing the maritime field, such as reduction of dependence on foreign vessels, future carriage of mineral resources even after depletion of oil, and development of know-how, technical expertise and research. Besides, according to him, "shipping is easier to establish than any other new major capital intensive leading industry."

Dr. Azeez then goes on to consider some of the obstacles to the growth of shipping in Saudi Arabia such as shortage of manpower, lack of facilities for training, and the acquisition of technical expertise, and offers useful and practical suggestions to overcome these burdens.

Shipping and Development in Saudi Arabia is an illuminating insight into the various aspects of the development process in the Kingdom. It should further enhance the status and prestige of the author whose views on economic development and growth of the shipping industry are becoming recognized and respected.

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Fires gut Hong Kong's tin hut shanty towns

By Brian Timms

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong's tin hut shanty towns are being gutted by mystery fires which in the past year have made 30,000 people homeless. The fires, ascribed to causes ranging from electrical faults to arson, have been erupting in this British colony at an alarming rate.

Last month alone 10,000 squatters were made homeless. Government camps for victims are full, and there has been talk of using shipping containers as temporary shelter.

But the good news for the homeless is a "pink slip" passport to a government-built flat, even though they may have to wait seven years in a camp until a flat becomes available.

After every fire, there are always dozens of people trying to join the official housing list by bluffing the authorities into believing they

were among the victims.

Many probably only heard of the fire from the radio and then rushed to the scene, housing officials said.

There are still about 750,000 shanty town squatters who make up about one eighth of the total population of Hong Kong Island and its mainland area bordering China.

Most entered illegally from China, taking advantage of the policy under which they could stay in Hong Kong if they evaded border guards and reached urban areas.

Under this "touch-base" policy, about 500,000 illegal immigrants came in during the late 1970s, and it was scrapped in October last year.

Now all illegal immigrants, detectable because they cannot obtain identity cards, are sent back to China.

Those who got through before the law

changed are largely encamped on hillside wastelands, where they are forced to stay because they cannot afford the high rents charged for privately-owned flats.

A fire is a way out and although most are accidental, one housing official said that when a blaze starts, few squatters try to put it out in its early stages.

They pack their belongings and run, a wise precaution because some huts house businesses selling highly combustible goods, such as paint.

The 54th squatter settlement fire this year, on Dec. 3, left 4,000 people homeless after a frightening night-time blaze punctuated by exploding cooking-gas cylinders.

Two people died in recent fires, and the authorities are working on plans to aid firefighting by creating fire breaks and making extinguishers easily available.

But, reflecting the wealth of luxury goods available in Hong Kong, the squatter areas, although generally unsanitary, are rather unusual.

Whoever heard of shanties with air-conditioning, refrigerators, ceiling fans, hi-fi equipment and eye-level grill cookers?

They exist in Hong Kong and the path to owning one depends on how much a squatter can afford to pay the agent, the underworld's notorious big circle gang.

Nearly all squatter camps are built on government-owned land, such as rough slopes unsuitable for building or on areas earmarked for housing projects.

When a squatter area is razed to the ground, the authorities immediately fence it off and patrol it constantly to prevent further illegal building.

But on sites already illegally occupied there is a battle of wits between the big circle gang and squatters on one side, and the authorities on the other.

The gang has to get a hut erected and the occupants inside without the housing department's 2,400 member "hut buster" unit detecting it.

The hut busters are not permitted to flatten a hut if it has been occupied for a week, so they have to move fast and scour the settlements with binoculars.

One team of hut busters donned track suits and every Friday went jogging around squatter settlements looking for new huts.

But the big circle gang works fast and at night, using walkie-talkie radios to warn of the approach of the hut busters.

The gang, which places discreetly worded advertisements in some Chinese-language newspapers, charges about 1,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$1,600) for a basic hut, and 40,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$6,400) for a more substantial but divided off into rooms, informed sources said.

These days they also give a guarantee with every hut — if it is knocked down they will build another free of charge.

In its efforts to cope with the squatter problem, the Hong Kong government is rushing along its *Plan B*.

A total of 36,000 new flats are being built each year, which means that, with an average of five people in a family, 180,000 people are being found new homes.



SEA LIFE: A view back into history is provided in this photo of fossils sieved from a sediment sample taken from below the seabed. These diatoms and single celled animals are millions of years old.

Stunning sculptures at stake

Despite public opposition, worry, Olympic committee wants statues

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME (LAT) — Two magnificent, 2,400-year-old bronze statues of Greek warriors, found in the sea off southern Italy, are being sought by Los Angeles as unofficial symbols of the 1984 Olympic Games, but the plan may founder, in part because of the southern California smog. The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's request to exhibit the bronzes of Riace during the games has stirred scientific as well as political controversy in Italy.

"Among the public in Calabria almost everyone is opposed," said Dr. Elena Lattanzi, superintendent of archeology in Calabria, the southern Italian region where the ancient Greek bronzes were found in 1972 and are now on public display.

But here in the capital, there appears to be support from government leaders, including Vincenzo Scotti, minister of cultural assets and environment. The final decision may go all the way to Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Olympics leaders interviewed in Los Angeles expressed an almost unbounded enthusiasm for the project. Olympic Committee President Peter V. Ueberroth said such an exhibition, proposed to be held at the Los Angeles County Art Museum during the 1984 games, would be "magnificent...comparable to the King Tut exhibit."

Robert J. Fitzpatrick, the committee's vice president for cultural affairs and head of the California Institute of the Arts, who went to Italy recently to formally propose the project,

said, "they are the two most stunning sculptures that I have ever seen without exception.

"From my point of view, that of the Olympics, it is a nice and full circle," Fitzpatrick said, "because they link Greece, Rome, the ancient Olympics and the modern Olympics.

The sculptures themselves are two males in superb physical form, all of the strength and grace of the human body. That's part of what the Olympics are all about. And if we could obtain them, the bronzes would immediately become the unofficial symbol and the most important symbol of the games in Los Angeles."

The scientific problem involves pollution. The underwater sands that protected the two sculptured warriors for two millennia have, paradoxically, left them highly vulnerable to the atmosphere. And there is particular concern about the atmosphere in Los Angeles.

Culture Minister Scotti ran into resistance, however, when he summoned southern leaders to his office here recently and had to settle for a two-week postponement on the decision.

"Vediamo" (we shall see), he said after the meeting, looking not a little ruffled.

"There were noteworthy divergences of viewpoint," Franco Quattrone, one of Italy's deputy prime ministers and a Calabria native, said after the session.

"A real problem here is that we fear the process will never finish and that they will always be on tour," Lattanzi had said before the meeting.

The debate generated among the experts has implications for other proposals to send other Italian masterpieces on tour, as has been done recently with Michelangelo's "Pieta" and Leonardo Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa."

The concern is magnified in this case because the two bronze warriors are among half a dozen works of the golden age in Greece that have survived. They are cast in the Fifth Century B.C. in more perfect examples exist.

There are three basic risks:

— Reactivation of corrosion, finally brought under control during restoration and in the carefully stabilized conditions of the museum in Reggio Calabria.

— Damage from an accidental fall, from changing air pressure during flights, from changing temperature and humidity, from microorganisms.

— Total loss in an air crash.

"When there is a change of climate we cannot know the consequences," said Dr. Francesco Nicosia, superintendent of archeological property in Tuscany. He was interviewed in his office in Florence, near the laboratory where the final restoration of the bronzes took place. He directed the first year and a half of that work.

Long before the question of a trip to Los Angeles had been raised, he wrote:

"While a main method of protection in the future will be the environmental control of the rooms in which the bronzes will be kept, it will also be important to avoid too many changes of place, not only because of the danger of mechanical damage but because changes of humidity and temperature could easily revive the rapid process of deterioration and thus endanger the two statues which have so splendidly survived the passing of 24 centuries."

There was uncertainty both in Calabria and here as to when a final decision would come.

In Calabria, the bronzes have become a symbol of hope in one of the nation's poorest places. They already have attracted more tourists than any other display, fanning the fires of hope that they will spur an economic boom.

The two-bronze warriors, slightly larger than life, were made in Greece in the Fifth Century B.C. They were found by accident by an amateur diver off Riace on the Calabria coast in 1972, almost entirely buried in sand when they had fallen some 2,000 years earlier.

Careful restoration has brought them to almost original condition, among only a handful of samples of the genius of Greek sculpture that has survived.

Chinese-American cooperation?

University has a rocky start, uncertain future

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The Chinese government is cooperating in an ambitious plan to launch a new school here aimed at integrating traditional Chinese practices with Western scientific methods to create a "new theory of medicine." But the school, the American University of Chinese Health Sciences, is off to a rocky start and an uncertain future.

At best, licensing difficulties and cultural differences may force alteration of present plans. The goal is to issue a medical doctor's degree after a five-year program — four years in Los Angeles and the fifth in China — said David C. Chu, president of the university and operator of an acupuncture clinic in Hollywood.

The MD degree would be awarded in China by a Chinese medical school, Chu said. However, representatives of various U.S. agencies concerned with licensing medical schools, the Chinese Ministry of Health, and Western-trained Chinese physicians practicing in that country all raised serious questions about the feasibility of the plan.

Dr. Ira Singer, director of the section on medical schools of the American Medical Association, said that the official U.S. accrediting body — known as the liaison committee on medical education — "wouldn't go near the (Los Angeles) school if it plans to issue its degree from a Chinese school." The lack of such accreditation would seriously impair efforts to put together the faculty and health-care facility affiliations that are essential for teaching medicine in the United States.

In Peking, Dong Yuchang, a senior official of the foreign affairs bureau of the public health ministry, said that several Chinese colleges teaching traditional medicine have helped draw up a curriculum for the Los Angeles school, but there is a major problem in language.

Chinese medicine, he explained, is based on several classic texts now available in modern Chinese but needing translation into foreign languages.

In addition, Dong continued, the herbal pharmacology that is so fundamental a part of Chinese traditional treatment remains documented largely in classical Chinese. The translation into modern Chinese is still going on and the re-translation into foreign languages is just starting, he added.

"What the (school's) prospects are, we don't know now," Dong said. "We are supporting the experiment with what help we can give, but the professor (Chu) lacks experience and the students are Americans. We don't know how well Americans can learn

another five Western-trained personnel to teach basic science.

A university brochure says the five-year course will consist of 7,000 hours of schooling — 4,000 in Western methods and the remainder in Eastern medicine. Among the courses listed for the freshman year are cell biology, Chinese language, Chinese medical history and theory, pharmacognosy (natural drugs), biochemistry and neuroscience.

Chu said that when he first began talking with colleagues about his educational idea, they called it "another quackery."

However, he has been able to recruit a number of physicians and others from reputable institutions across the United States to serve as advisory board members.

One of them, Dr. Richard Reba, director of the division of nuclear medicine at George Washington University Hospital in Washington D.C., conceded in a telephone interview that his colleagues were skeptical.

"But many (others) say that we physicians are not smart and we can't afford to turn down any possibilities provided they are out too expensive or hazardous," Reba said.

time sun to pick up information or request permission to live elsewhere — permanently.

Even among those who planned to request a tourist visa, there were several people who admitted that they plan to stay away, even though it might mean becoming an illegal alien.

"I don't have any relatives in the United States," said one such Argentine — call him Juan Fernandez — as he stood in line outside the American embassy.

"I don't have any special skills (that are in demand). That means the only way I can get to the States is to get a tourist visa. When I find a job there, I may try for a different (permanent) status. If not, I'll just stay anyway."

Why does Fernandez, a 30-year-old graduate engineer, a third-generation Argentine from a well-to-do family, want to leave so badly that he will cheat?

"I can't get a job here," he said. "There are too many engineers and the economy is falling apart. I have to live with my mother. I haven't had a job in more than a year."

Fernandez, in other words, is a victim of a collapsing economy. Argentina, for all its potential wealth, oil reserves, high educational levels and physical beauty, is an economic disaster area.

Unemployment runs as high as 15 percent in a country where anyone who works for one hour a week is considered employed. Labor union officials figure that 2.5 million people have only part-time jobs or hold positions in which they do no work.

Inflation is among the world's highest, running upward of 150 percent a year, and it has been at triple-digit levels for six years.

Businesses and banks are closing and, increasingly, beggars and people selling wire coat hangers are seen on the streets.

This situation is relatively new to Argentina, a country that at one time prided itself on zero unemployment and a steady twice a day for everybody. The reaction has been one of bewilderment.

The answer increasingly for many people is to leave. *Somos*, the country's equivalent to *Time* and *Newsweek*, recently ran a cover story entitled "So long, country."

It figured that one out of every three Argentines born this year will end up citizens of permanent residents of other nations.

Where do they go? Of the 2.5 million who have left Argentina over the last 20 years, the largest number are in the United States — an

estimated 800,000.

Britain, Canada, Spain and Australia are the other favorites, particularly for professional and skilled workers.

William Hitchcock, consul general of the American embassy here and the man in charge of issuing visas, says that until recently there was a gradual increase in the number of people inquiring about emigrating to the United States.

But in the last three months or so, "the number of professionals has really jumped — now we get up to 80 trained and qualified professionals a week asking to go," he said.

Such a professional is Roberto Williams, a lawyer from an Anglo-Argentine family that came to Argentina at the turn of the century.

"It is strange, isn't it?" he remarked. "My grandparents came here because of economic opportunity. Now, I'm trying to go back (to England) because there is no economic opportunity."

Williams sees himself as a victim of a social system that produces an overabundance of professionals with no chance of working.

"My parents kept after me to be a lawyer, that anything else was socially unacceptable."

Now he is unemployed — along with about 10 percent of the country's lawyers, many of whom drive taxis, work in newsstands or clerk at hotels.

Lawyers are not alone. About 8 percent of the engineers who have graduated in recent years, 10,000 are living abroad.

And although Argentina already has more doctors per capita than the United States, the University of Buenos Aires alone graduated 2,827 new doctors last year.

The government seems at a loss over how to deal with the drain. There are no programs to help; not even a study has been undertaken to review the problem.

There is a tinge of irony in all this, for Argentina is a country of immigrants, and relatively recent ones at that. Most of the people are the sons and daughters of Spaniards and Italians who came here this century to seek a better life.

Now, they are leaving to seek a better life.

"Today," said *Somos*, "the children of the ... Europeans who came to populate this region are uprooting themselves ... there are all kinds: Doctors, architects, psychologists, anthropologists, engineers... they share a single desire — to emigrate."

Energy is created, saved by wind, computer systems

By a science correspondent

LONDON — Two new energy systems have been introduced which efficiently use the wind to produce electricity and to use waste heat generated by computer systems.

A wind turbine which can produce up to 100 kilowatts of electricity is providing an American town with electricity to pump water. During windy periods of up to 33 miles per hour, electricity generated by an eggbeater-shaped turbine in Tisbury, Massachusetts, is used to pump water for the town's municipal system. And a utility company has agreed to purchase any surplus electricity to sell for water pumping during periods of low winds.

The turbine, developed by the U.S. Department of Energy's Wind Systems Division in Washington, D.C., has two blades, each attached at the top and bottom of a rotating vertical shaft to form a unit 56 feet in diameter and 82.5 feet high. The 24-inch-wide, 100-foot long blades, shaped like airplane wings, are extruded and bowed.

The turbine accepts wind from any direction, eliminating the need for a device to turn it into the wind. It needs no feathering device

to keep it from producing more power than the rated capacity of its generator. It has a simple support structure. And it is easy to maintain because generating equipment is placed at ground level.

The enormous amount of heat generated and wasted by computers while they are operating could instead be used to warm a building, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. The 15 main frame computers in one of the D.O.E. office buildings in Vancouver, Washington, generates enough heat to warm people in other parts of the building.

A new mechanical system which uses a heat absorption chiller is the key to making the idea work. Cold water is circulated through heat exchangers in ventilating ducts in the rooms warmed by the computers. The water picks up part of the computer-generated waste heat and carries it to another part of the building where the heat is diverted from the water and sent to places needing it.

Departmental engineers estimate that waste heat can meet all the building's heating needs 93 percent of the year. During summer months, when no heating is required, the waste heat is simply ejected into the atmosphere.



TRAINING SCHOOL: This intimate scene shows a busy day in the toilet training course given by a nursery school in West Germany. Lessons include the technique of how not to fall in.



THREE-WHEELING: Erik Estrada takes off on a powerful three-wheeled motorcycle which rears up like an anxious horse at the start of a race. The photo is from a scene in an upcoming segment of the American Chips television series in which Estrada plays a motorcycle patrolman on the show, who plays a motorcycle patrolman on the show, was hurt last year during an accident on a two-wheeled motorcycle.

Searching for richer, freer life

Argentines desperate to leave home, hundreds line up for emigration

By Kenneth Freed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (LAT) — Every day they line up by the hundreds in front of a handful of embassies, Argentines desperate to join millions of their countrymen who have already fled in search of a richer and freer life. While exact figures are hard to come by, the consensus of government officials, foreign consular officers and local observers is that about 2.5 million Argentines have emigrated to other countries in the last two decades.

"I don't have any special skills (that are in demand). That means the only way I can get to the States is to get a tourist visa. When I find a job there, I may try for a different (permanent) status. If not, I'll just stay anyway."

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"I can't get a job here," he said. "There are too many engineers and the economy is falling apart. I have to live with my mother. I haven't had a job in more than a year."

Fernandez, in other words, is a victim of a collapsing economy. Argentina, for all its potential wealth, oil reserves, high educational levels and physical beauty, is an economic disaster area.

Unemployment runs as high as 15 percent in a country where anyone who works for one hour a week is considered employed. Labor union officials figure that 2.5 million people have only part-time jobs or hold positions in which they do no work.

Inflation is among the world's highest, running upward of 150 percent a year, and it has been at triple-digit levels for six years.

Businesses and banks are closing and, increasingly, beggars and people selling wire coat hangers are seen on the streets.

This situation is relatively new to Argentina, a country that at one time prided itself on zero unemployment and a steady twice a day for everybody. The reaction has been one of bewilderment.

The answer increasingly for many people is to leave. *Somos*, the country's equivalent to *Time* and *Newsweek*, recently ran a cover story entitled "So long, country."

It figured that one out of every three Argentines born this year will end up citizens of permanent residents of other nations.

Where do they go? Of the 2.5 million who have left Argentina over the last 20 years, the largest number are in the United States — an

Natural cooking inclinations led to Middle East cookbook

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH — Ashkhan Skipwith's memories of her childhood in Palestine are filled with lively scenes of women happily gathered in the family kitchen preparing the most delicious array of foods. The chopping, the cutting, the cooking, the conversations have left a strong imprint.

As Ashkhan sees it, she was born into a family of cooks. Her mother was "great," and probably inherited the skill, art, gift — whatever it is that makes a naturally good cook — from her mother. Certainly the cooking gene was inherited by Ashkhan.

"I love cooking," she said. "I love the smell of the herbs, the textures, the colors. I love all those aspects of cooking that others find tedious, things like time consuming chopping and slicing."

Needless to say, cooking is what Ashkhan gets lots of compliments for. People look forward to invitations to dinner, are always asking for recipes, and there's always a strong demand for her homemade pickles and preserves. No wonder then that she decided to put together a collection of her favorite recipes under the heading of "Ashkhan's Desert Cookery."

"Middle Eastern food is what I love most," she said. "It is so varied, colorful, and appetizing. When a table is laden with Middle Eastern food it not only looks brilliant, you know it is going to taste delicious. I like the variety in the food, and the fact that it is not cooked to death. Because of the taste, fresh ingredient think of as different salads — it is also exceptionally healthy."

Ashkhan has had good opportunity to compare cooking styles. In 1960 she moved to the United Kingdom and made her home there for many years.

"Of course, I used to cook a lot in England, all styles of cooking, but I kept coming back to the tastes of the Middle East. I recall when I was a child sometimes the whole female Armenian community would be in our kitchen. We used to make our own crushed wheat, our own cheese, our own *basturma* (dried meat covered with spices). So many things would come out of that kitchen."

"One memorable occasion when my natural cooking inclinations came to the fore was at a music festival in Corwall in 1971. I was asked to help with the catering and for four weeks had to feed 100 people. While the other caterers were cooking English and European foods I found that I was feeding my crowd with Middle Eastern delicacies. They loved it!"

Ashkhan moved to Jeddah with her husband, Sir Patrick Skipwith (Bart.), several years ago. Since then cooking has become a constant interest, almost an occupation. She grows nearly all her own ingredients — aubergines, chili pepper, tomatoes, radish, mint, parsley, jarir (a type of cress), *riflah*. "Plants grow so easily here," she said. "Just put seeds in the soil, add fertilizer and water, and in three to four days the seedling are coming through."

Ashkhan's present collection of recipes deals very much with entrees, main courses, vegetables, dips. But she is already working on another selection which will comprise mainly delicacies — pickles, preserves and so

on. "I've got it all on bits of paper and have had the recipes verified by my mother who now lives in Canada. Now I just had to get it edited." Ashkhan's final ambition is to publish a cookbook. The following are some of the recipes from "Ashkhan's Desert Cookery."

MUTTABAL

A dip, a starter, a side dish, or even a meal, muttabal is one of the most delicious aubergine (egg plant) dishes ever dreamed of.

Ingredients:

1 Large aubergine; juice 1-2 lemons; 3 tablespoons tahini; 4 cloves garlic (finely crushed); 2 fresh chili peppers (finely chopped); 2 tablespoons olive oil; fresh parsley (chopped); a few black olives; salt.

Preparation:

1. Prick the aubergine with a sharp knife in several places, and place in an oven dish; 2. Bake in a hot (400°F) oven for about 40 minutes, until all the skin is charred; 3. Remove from oven and cool; 4. Peel all the charred skin, and place the peeled aubergine in a deep bowl; 5. Mash with a potato mixer;

6. Add the tahini, and mix; 7. Add the lemon juice, finely chopped chili pepper, crushed garlic, and salt to taste, and mix very well with a fork; 8. Taste for salt, lemon etc.; if all is well, spread the mixture evenly in a flat dish.

To serve:

Pour olive oil all over, sprinkle with parsley and olives to decorate; serve with warm flat bread.

HORTA (RIJLAB) SOUP

A very good filling soup, but an acquired taste. Horta *rijlab* has a distinctive texture and a slightly gritty after taste, not unlike spinach. It also makes an excellent green salad and, at least in Jeddah, is obtainable throughout the year.

Ingredients:

2 bunches horta; 4 medium potatoes (peeled and chopped); 1 large onion (chopped); 1 liter chicken stock; 1 chicken stock cube; 2 lemons; black pepper and salt.

Preparation:

1. Cut off thick ends of the horta stalks (where the bunch is normally tied); 2. Wash horta thoroughly, and drain; 3. Roughly chop the leaves and tender stalks; 4. Bring chicken stock to boil, add the horta, bring to boil again, and let simmer for about 15 minutes;

5. Add the cubed potatoes, chopped onion, chicken stock cube, salt and pepper to taste, and mix;

6. Allow the soup to come to the boil again, then simmer very gently for an hour.

To serve:

Just before serving, add the juice of 1 lemon to the soup. Serve hot with slices of lemon and warm bread; olives and turnip pickle made a very good accompaniment.

MAGLUBAH

Maglubah can be cooked with aubergine

(as given in this recipe) or with other vegetables, or even with fish. The word means turned upside down, and when served it is supposed to look like a perfectly turned over cake — it never does but it still tastes good.

Ingredients:

2 medium large aubergines (cut into thickish rings); ½ kilo good quality lamb (preferably from near the bone); 2 cups of rice; 1 large onion (cut up into rings); 4 cloves garlic; vegetable oil; pinch chili pepper; black pepper and salt.

Preparation:

1. Fry the aubergine rings in vegetable oil for a few minutes on either side — do not burn — and place on kitchen paper to drain; 2. Separately fry the lamb with minimum amount of oil over a low heat, and brown on all sides;

3. Add the onion rings and continue browning;

4. Add the garlic, salt and pepper to taste; and brown for 5 minutes more;

5. Place the meat and onions in a saucepan, and cover with layers of fried aubergine rings;

6. Pour the rice on top of the aubergines, and add four cups of boiling water;

7. Place the saucepan on a medium flame, bring to the boil, then simmer until all the water is absorbed and the rice is cooked.

To serve:

When cooked turn the saucepan upside down onto a flat plate so that the rice is at the bottom and the aubergine and meat on top. Serve hot with a generous helping of yoghurt on the side.

STUFFED TOMATOES

A vegetable dish used as a starter before a rich meaty main course, or as a side dish with lamb cutlets; it is also very good as a main vegetarian meal. Stuffed tomatoes are quick, easy and inexpensive — above all they are superb.

Ingredients:

8-10 medium tomatoes; 1 cup fresh breadcrumbs; 6-8 cloves garlic (chopped); ¼ cup fresh parsley (chopped); olive oil; black pepper and salt.

Preparation:

1. Prepare the tomatoes as shown in the diagram, making sure that you make the cut in the bottom of the tomatoes;

2. Core the tomatoes using a teaspoon, and keep the tomato lid attached if at all possible;

3. Prepare a stuffing of the breadcrumbs, parsley, garlic, 1 tablespoon of olive oil, salt and pepper to taste, and mix well;

4. Stuff the tomatoes (but not too much) and close the lids;

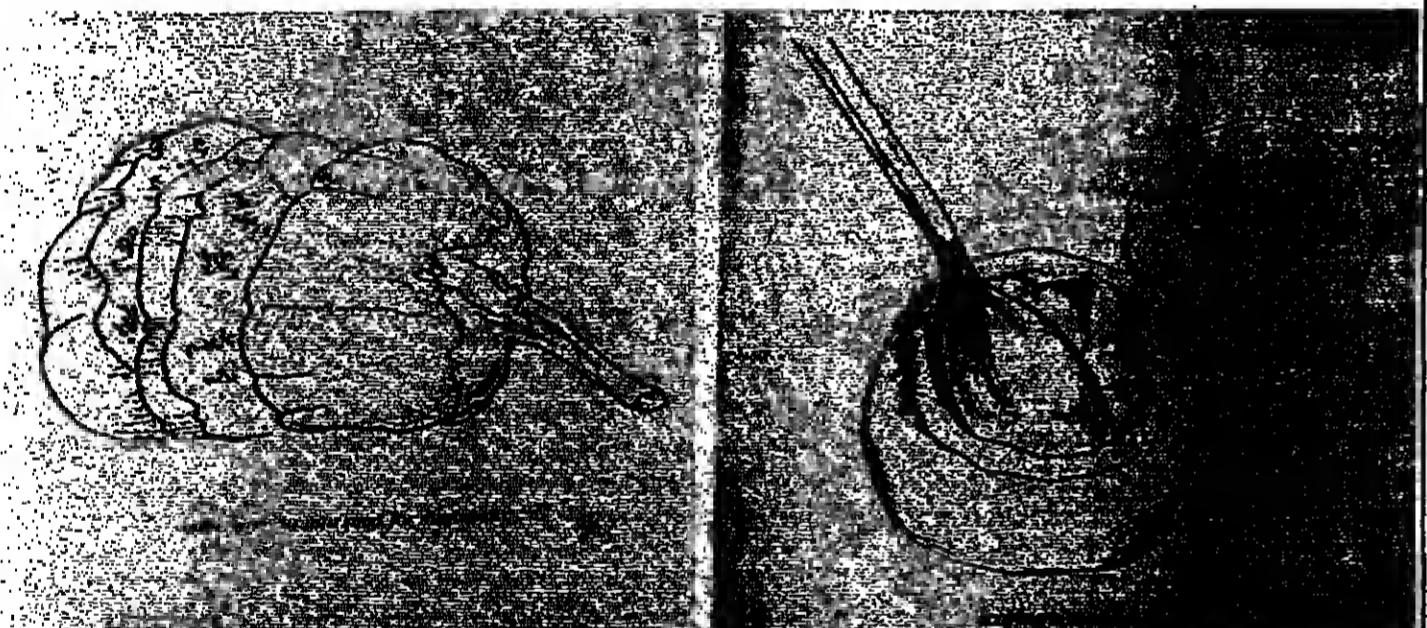
5. Place the tomatoes with lid side uppermost in a slightly oiled oven dish;

6. Lightly oil the tops of the tomatoes with olive oil, and cover with silver foil (or the top of the oven dish), and place in a preheated (350°F) oven for 20-25 minutes;

7. Remove the foil (or lid) and cook for a further five minutes.

To serve:

Serve hot in the same dish.



BASIC PREPARATION: Left, how to cut egg plant into rings for maglubah; and right, how to core a tomato prior to stuffing.

After a miscarriage

Doctors attempting to understand women's emotions, anguish

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON (WP) — They say — and it's confirmed by everyone who's ever had to go through it — that the hardest thing in the world is to bury a child. What they don't say is that to a woman, at least, having a miscarriage is the same.

Only recently, however, have some doctors begun to understand this. Many still do not.

"People," says writer Barbara Berg, "tend to dismiss miscarriage. We have a nickname for it. We call it 'a miss.' People say, 'oh, you'll be pregnant again before you know it.'

But whether I would be pregnant again or not is really out the point."

"But whether I would be pregnant again or not is really out the point."

Barbara Berg had a late-pregnancy miscarriage and a baby boy died before she and her husband adopted a child. A few months later, despite a host of threatening complications, they had one of their own.

Berg is a professor of history (now part-time), and has written of her "quest for motherhood" in *Nothing To Cry About* (Seaview Books, \$12.95). Its name derives from the offhand statement her doctor made to her after her miscarriage at five months.

"Miscarriage is belittled," confirms Dr. Elisabeth Herz of George Washington University Medical Center. Dr. Herz is an

true aspect that it is loss and that the woman has to go through a grieving, mourning experience in order to get over it, in order to reintegrate her own personality. The great number of patients constantly suppress, suppress, suppress, but at some point your psychic energy gets depleted..."

Moreover he notes, "where grief is repressed, it comes out either as a delayed grief reaction or as a distorted grief reaction," both of which can require professional therapy.

On the average, some 15 percent of pregnancies end in miscarriage. Sometimes there are specific genetic or physiologic reasons and sometimes these can be treated. Often there are no apparent organic reasons for a pregnancy to end itself too soon.

A woman who has one miscarriage has no less chance of carrying her next pregnancy to term, but a woman who has, say, three successive miscarriages, has only 16 chances in a 100 of the next pregnancy being successful.

In medical parlance, such a woman is called the "habitual aborter." And a common reason for miscarriage is what the doctors call an "incompetent cervix."

Berg went through a series of humiliating, demeaning and depressing encounters with doctors, nurses and hospital bureaucrats.

As a highly educated and successful career woman, Berg says that "I certainly believe that a woman's ability to bear a child has absolutely nothing to do with her identity or

her competence, yet when I went through these things I felt that it did..."

"Why is it?" asks Herz, "that the average American ob-gyn has a hard time giving the emotional support which is needed?"

For one thing, she suggests, "physical death in ob-gyn is not a frequent thing. Perhaps they themselves are not quite able to deal with death so you have already a specific kind of person going into the specialty."

"Secondly, they are trained in medical school as diagnosticians and surgeon, not as counselor or consoler."

"Then, of course, every doctor fights against death so that the moment when you have a death, the doctor may feel a failure."

It is not, however, just the doctors, says Herz. "Our society in general has an unfortunate approach to loss, grief and mourning. We have a great tendency to stick it under the rug. You're not supposed to show your emotions, or burden people around you..."

"As my ob said," Berg explained. "Look many of us choose this profession because it's a happy one. They want to bring life and everybody loves the doctor. He's the hero. And if the baby dies, it may not have been his fault, but in some way he perceives it that way, and he'll be angry. I felt my doctors were kind of angry with me."

"One of them said, 'after all, you're a difficult obstetrical patient.' Yes, yes I am, but I didn't want to be."

JULY 1981

arab news Family

Maintaining good looks

Diagnosis of a woman's skin type is the first essential for treatment
By Jean Grant
Fist in a series

balance control. In today's back-to-basics beauty movement, proper cleansing is the mainstay of normal skin.

"Cosmetology can work miracles," said Badriya with a smile, "but if you have a dirty face, you certainly won't be beautiful." In regions where the tap water is brackish as in the Dharan area, Badriya advises the use of sweet, distilled, or mineral water in washing. She cautions against the use of ordinary soaps but says that medicated soaps can be as safe and beneficial as other more expensive cleaners.

Once the face is clean, the next step is to make the skin look firm, poreless and smooth. This is done by toning which involves lotions like astringents, masks and saunas.

In the array of the aesthetician's machines, the vacuum opens clogged pores and sucks oils, dirt, and blackheads from the skin's surface. A rotary brush with brushes for various skin textures removes dead cells. The beautician sprays the skin periodically to flush away bacteria and to refresh the pores. Badriya believes in the time-honored facial massage to improve the circulation; in massage only the human hand is used as she strokes, taps, and rubs out care as she prescribes in moisturizers.

After the massage, a mask is spread over the face to form a watertight shield. It usually stays on the face 30 minutes and during this time allows the tissues to build up a rich supply of water. The tightening action of the mask stimulates the skin's circulation. When the mask is removed, many loose flaky cells are pulled off, leaving the skin soft. Clay masks are used for oily skins and gel masks for dry skin. Once the mask is washed or peeled off, the facial is over. The skin is rosy, a little shiny, and very, very clean.

A machine is also used for electrolysis, the new method of permanent hair removal. Because removal of body hair has been an Arab custom since the time of Neferiti, electrolysis may prove popular here. It takes skill and knowledge to administer. "When studying electrolysis I thought at times that I was a medical student," admitted Badriya, "because the texts were full of diagrams of anatomy — nerve endings and that kind of thing."

Electrolysis works by passing an electric current through an electric filament into the hair follicle to destroy the hair root bulb. Since each hair must be destroyed individually, it is a time-consuming and hence expensive procedure.

NEXT FRIDAY: Cultural Norms of Beauty.

Nancy's Japanese interview

First lady depicted in many ways, charming, obedient and mysterious

Entering the White House, "to me, my husband is still my husband ... I couldn't imagine life without him."

What did Mrs. Reagan think of feminist criticisms of her traditional views? The first

lady defended her stand against abortion, saying that the two miscarriages she has experienced helped to strengthen her views on the issue.

"I sometimes say that 75 percent of marriage consists of patience and effort. Love is to give and take unstintingly ... I feel sorry for those (women) who talk about spontaneity and independence, but who ignore patience and effort."

Asked about her views on today's younger generation, she told Kamisaka that drugs had replaced alcohol as the chief means for escaping from a sense of depression and that efforts should be made to understand the root of the problem.

Describing the Reagans as a "charming couple," the writer expressed her sympathy with the heavy burdens that the president now faces as a result of the sticky issues of unemployment, defense and trade.

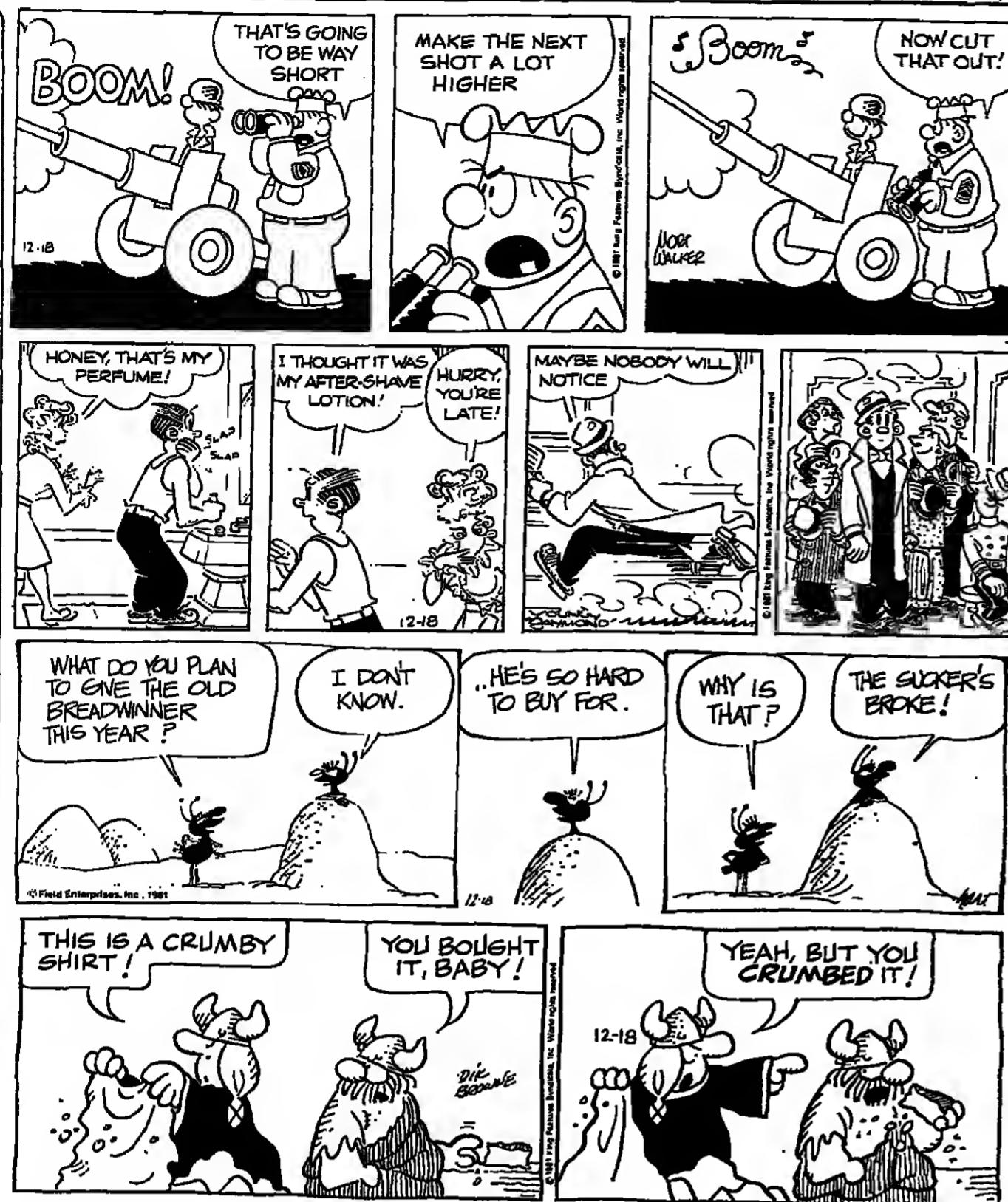
When the interview had ended, Kamisaka said, "I could slowly begin to understand the reason for the anxiety that lurks in the eyes of a wife who has helped her husband achieve success in his career."

Nancy Reagan said through an aide recently that she does not remember giving an interview to journalists from the magazine last January, but she does have a "faint recollection" of a brief photo session with them.

Meanwhile, Rosalynn Carter's press secretary said that when the same magazine interviewed Mrs. Carter during her husband's presidency, it offered no honorarium as it did for the Reagan interview, but instead sent a thank-you note.

The events surrounding the Jan. 21 interview of Mrs. Reagan that appeared in the March edition of the Japanese magazine, *Shufu No Tomo*, are under investigation by the Justice Department because an envelope filed with \$1,000 intended as a thank-you fee was found eight months later in a safe used by Allen.

BEETLE BAILEY



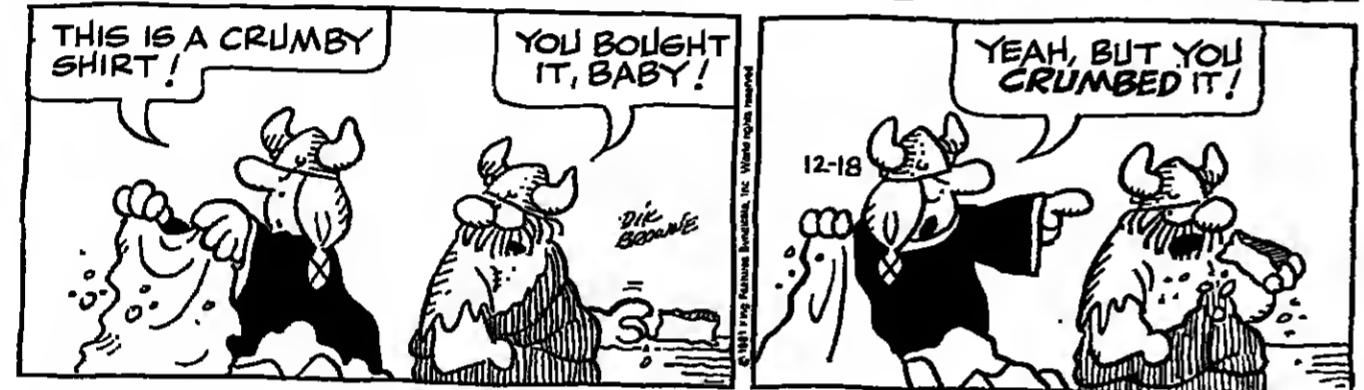
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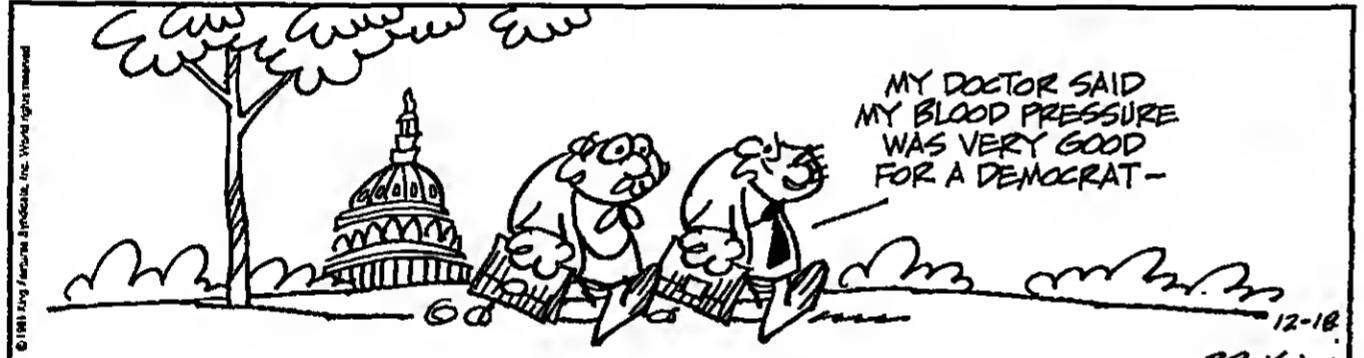
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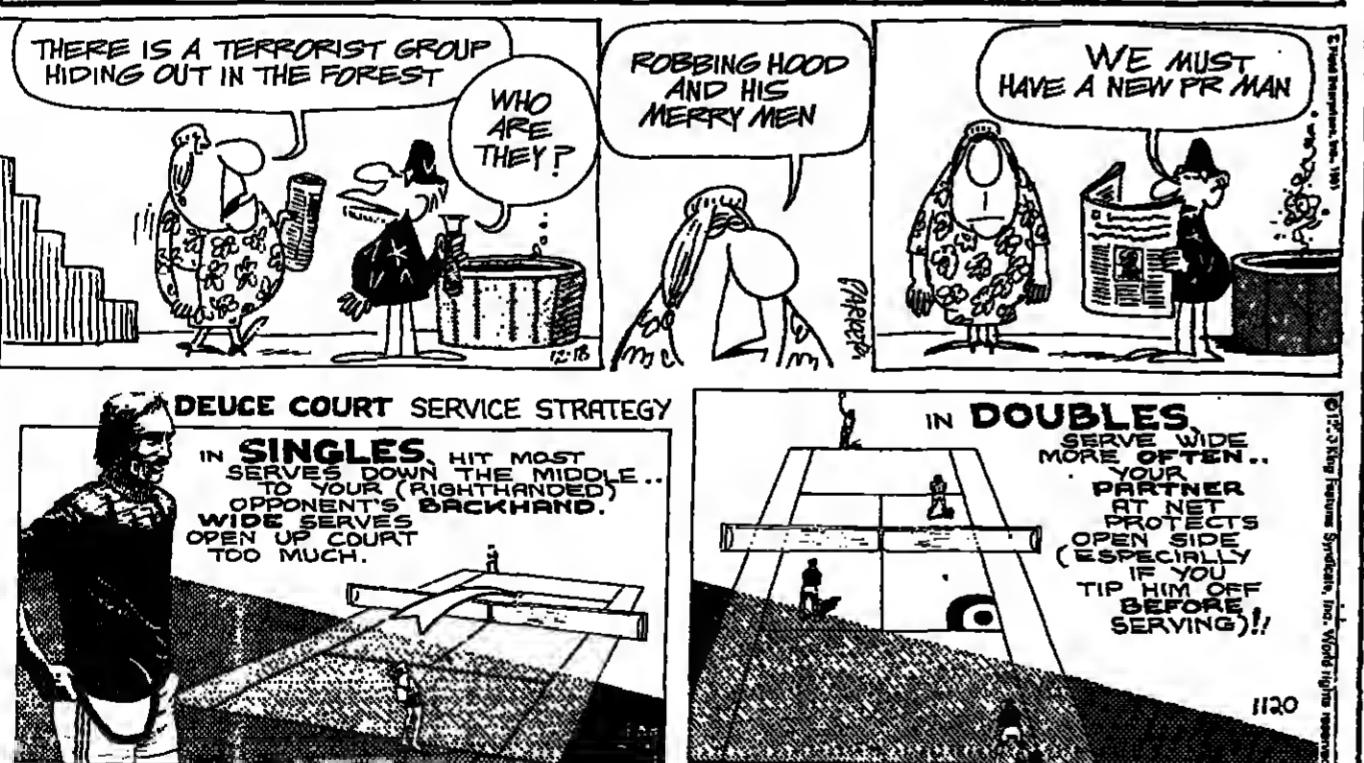
SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1981



ARIES (Mar. 21 to April 19) Be less self-centered when dealing with a close friend and you'll have a wonderful time together. Singles enjoy romantic introductions.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) Sociability abets career aims. You're in a working mood and face a day of accomplishment. You may receive recognition from higher-ups.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Weekend jaunts have

romantic overtones. Pleasant surprises are in store. Be careful to avoid arguments concerning intimate matters.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) Despite some bickering, you'll resolve a family dispute. Evening hours favor home entertainment. It's time for making a new start.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Make amends if you hurt someone's feelings through brusqueness. Local visits have romantic possibilities, so utilize every potential.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Money can come and go now. Avoid making hasty decisions when shopping. Late evening may bring an unexpected employment opportunity.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

You'll need tact with a loved one before noon, but later you'll have a good time together. Romance and leisure activities are highlighted.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You'll do your socializing early today. Later you'll want to spend a quiet time with a loved one or catch up on unfinished business.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Socially, it's an active time.

Resolve differences with a friend after dark. Attendance at a club function could lead to romance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) You're anxious to get ahead, but you could step on a few toes in the process. Today you'll catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Travel and distant interests are highlighted. An interfering friend could vex you at times, though you'll have a lot of fun socially.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Minor differences with a friend are possible concerning money. Privacy abets romance. Make important decisions regarding joint assets.

DENNIS the MENACE



'Now I know why they spell this month with a BRRR in it!'

arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA		BAHRAIN		DUBAI	
9:00 Quran	Radios Programs	3:00 Quran	2:00 Quran	10:20 Roger	10:30 Feature Film (link with Channel 10)
— Religious Program	— Children	3:30 Quran	3:30 Quran	10:30 Religious Talk	— Religious Talk
— Cartoons	— Arabic Series	4:00 Quran	4:00 Quran	11:00 Children's Program	— Children's Program
— Al-Ula Ya Sama'a	— Religious Program	4:30 Quran	4:30 Quran	4:00 Religious Talks	— Religious Talks
— 11:30 Closedown for Prayers	— The Tradition of the Friday Prayer	5:00 Quran	5:00 Quran	4:30 Thomas	— Thomas
— National Programs	— National Programs	5:30 Quran	5:30 Quran	5:30 Arabic Film	— Arabic Film
— Assas	— Assas	6:00 Quran	6:00 Quran	7:00 Our Green Land	— Our Green Land
— Nur Wa Hikayat	— The World in a Week	6:30 Quran	6:30 Quran	7:30 Religious Program	— Religious Program
— 4:30 Arabic Program	— Arabic Program	7:00 Quran	7:00 Quran	8:00 Special News	— Special News
— 10:30 Closedown	— 10:30 Closedown	7:30 Quran	7:30 Quran	8:10 From the Past	— From the Past
— 11:30 Closedown for Prayers	— 11:30 Closedown	8:00 Quran	8:00 Quran	9:00 Arabic Drama	— Arabic Drama
— National Programs	— National Programs	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran	10:00 World News	— World News
— Assas	— Assas	9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran	10:15 Songs and Program Preview	— Songs and Program Preview
— 11:30 Closedown for Prayers	— 11:30 Closedown	9:30 Quran	9:30 Quran	10:30 English Feature Film	— English Feature Film
— National Programs	— National Programs	10:00 Quran	10:00 Quran	10:30 Closedown	— Closedown
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	10:30 Quran	10:30 Quran	10:30 English Feature Film	— English Feature Film
— National Programs	— National Programs	11:00 Quran	11:00 Quran	10:45 Dene Cash Show	— Dene Cash Show
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	11:30 Quran	11:30 Quran	10:45 My Friend Tony	— My Friend Tony
— National Programs	— National Programs	12:00 Quran	12:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	12:30 Quran	12:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	12:45 Quran	12:45 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	13:00 Quran	13:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	13:30 Quran	13:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	14:00 Quran	14:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	14:30 Quran	14:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	15:00 Quran	15:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	15:30 Quran	15:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	16:00 Quran	16:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	16:30 Quran	16:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	17:00 Quran	17:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	17:30 Quran	17:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	18:00 Quran	18:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	18:30 Quran	18:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	19:00 Quran	19:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	19:30 Quran	19:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	20:00 Quran	20:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	20:30 Quran	20:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	21:00 Quran	21:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	21:30 Quran	21:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	22:00 Quran	22:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	22:30 Quran	22:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	23:00 Quran	23:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	23:30 Quran	23:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	24:00 Quran	24:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	24:30 Quran	24:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	25:00 Quran	25:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	25:30 Quran	25:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	26:00 Quran	26:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	26:30 Quran	26:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	27:00 Quran	27:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	27:30 Quran	27:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	28:00 Quran	28:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	28:30 Quran	28:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	29:00 Quran	29:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	29:30 Quran	29:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	30:00 Quran	30:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	30:30 Quran	30:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	31:00 Quran	31:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	31:30 Quran	31:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	32:00 Quran	32:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	32:30 Quran	32:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	33:00 Quran	33:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	33:30 Quran	33:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	34:00 Quran	34:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	34:30 Quran	34:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	35:00 Quran	35:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	35:30 Quran	35:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	36:00 Quran	36:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	36:30 Quran	36:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown	— 11:30 Closedown	37:00 Quran	37:00 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— National Programs	— National Programs	37:30 Quran	37:30 Quran	10:45 Roger	— Roger
— 11:30 Closedown					

Telex messages for help

U.S. banks ignore Polish plea

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (R) — U.S. banks have reacted coolly to a request from Poland for \$350 million to meet interest payments due this year on its huge foreign debts, banking sources said.

They said six U.S. banks were among 23 Western banks which had received the Telex request from Poland's Handlowy Foreign Exchange Bank, the first contact with the Poles since the Communist government imposed martial law last Sunday. At least one

major U.S. bank planned to refuse the request and others were expected to give similarly unfavourable replies, the sources said.

The sources noted that U.S. banks consistently took a harder line than West European banks in protracted negotiations on the proposed rescheduling of \$2.4 billion of Polish debts falling due to them this year. One senior U.S. banker said reaction to the new request would be unfavorable "because it's a

departure from the framework in which discussions have been held until now."

A group of 460 international banks, which has lent Poland a total of about \$16 billion, has demanded that interest payments must be up to date before a rescheduling agreement could be signed. The banking sources said the Handlowy Bank's telex message made it clear that Poland still wanted to sign the rescheduling agreement as planned Dec. 29. But they said the request for \$350 million would probably lead to fresh negotiations which could delay the signing.

\$7.5b U.S. foreign aid bill passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (R) — The U.S. Congress has enacted its first foreign aid package in three years, a \$7.5-billion measure containing nearly \$1 billion in Military aid.

The votes in the Senate and House of Representatives represented a major triumph for President Reagan since he won the support of the majority of his own Republican Party, which is traditionally opposed to foreign aid. Although the U.S. administration regards foreign aid, particularly military aid, as an important tool of its foreign policy, congressional opposition had prevented any foreign aid appropriation bills from being enacted for three years.

The bill was passed by votes of 55-34 in the Senate and 217-201 in the House Wednesday and an administration spokesman said Reagan was generally pleased with the legislation and would sign it. Congress earlier

approved a separate measure setting general policy guidelines for foreign aid. It lifted a ban on military sales to Chile and Argentina but imposed tough curbs on aid to nations that acquired nuclear weapons. It also retained a ban on aid to guerrilla forces in Angola.

The package included \$700 million for the International Development Agency (IDA), \$1.3 billion for the Agency for International Development (AID) and \$100 million in economic aid to Pakistan. It waived a ban on aid to Pakistan which would otherwise have been imposed because of U.S. suspicions that Pakistan might be diverting nuclear energy technology to the development of nuclear weapons.

The administration sought the aid because of Pakistan's strategic position bordering Afghanistan, where Soviet forces intervened two years ago.

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — Recent developments in Poland do not change for the moment France's attitude in international negotiations on Poland's debts. French Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Thursday. He said that French experts "continue to work" on handling payments due to 16 Western countries in 1982. This debts totals \$12.5 billion of the \$25 billion owed by Poland to all its Western creditors.

ISLAMABAD, (AFP) — Wheat intended for Afghan refugees will be exhausted by Feb. 10, World Food Program sources here have forecast. The U.N. body, which is awaiting new aid from the international community, said deliveries will not arrive before stocks are exhausted and that it will have to appeal to the Pakistani government.

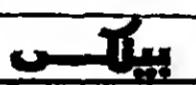
LONDON, (AP) — Laker Airways, founded by Sir Freddie Laker, pioneer of cut price air travel, has, according to *The London Times*, "severe cash flow difficulties" as it sought more time to pay interest on bank loans totaling \$361 million. *The Times* said Thursday British government guarantees among options being considered by the Bank of England and other banks involved in talks aimed at resolving the airline's financial problems.

TOKYO, (AFP) — The Suzuki Motor Company of Japan has been given the go-ahead by the Pakistani government to manufacture four types of its cars in Pakistan in a joint venture with the state-run Pakistan Automobile Corporation, starting possibly next year, Suzuki said Thursday.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price (\$R)	Closing Date
Jizan Educational Zone for Boys Khamis Mushait Municipality	Construction of simplified structures for schools Four and seven millimeter asphalt layer for some streets	—	500 20	15-12-1981 18-12-1981
" "	Enlarging the mayor's office	—	20	1-2-1982
" "	Temporary fences for public utilities and graveyards	—	20	18-12-82

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London commodities

Closing Prices Thursday Wednesday		
Gold (\$ per ounce)	416.50	416.50
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	464.00	457.00
3 months	481.00	474.00
Copper cash	871.00	863.00
3 months	896.00	889.00
Tin cash	8351.00	8355.00
3 months	8137.00	8135.00
Lead cash	373.00	370.00
3 months	387.00	383.00
Zinc cash	454.00	450.00
3 months	460.00	458.00
Aluminum cash	618.00	614.00
3 months	641.00	638.00
Nickel cash	2920.00	2885.00
3 months	2965.00	2920.00
Sugar January	174.50	169.00
March	179.80	174.80
Coffee January	1129.00	1120.00
March	1118.00	1106.00
Cocoa December	1160.00	1165.00
March	1156.00	1156.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton.
The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6633968, Jeddah.

Foreign Exchange Rates

QUOTED AT 6:00 P.M. Thursday	SAMA	Cash Transfer
Egyptian Dinar	9.00	9.00
Brussels Taka	—	14.95
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	86.10
Canadian Dollar	—	288.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	151.00	150.40
Dutch Guilder (100)	138.00	137.65
Egyptian Pound	3.60	4.03
Emirati Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15
French Franc (100)	59.75	59.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	56.00	59.60
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.40
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—
Indian Lira (10,000)	28.50	28.30
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	15.70
Jordanian Dinar	10.15	10.07
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.17	12.16
Lebanese Lira (100)	72.60	73.35
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	64.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.68
Philippines Peso (100)	—	42.50
Pound Sterling	6.52	6.48
Qatari Rial (100)	94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar (1,000)	—	166.30
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	188.25	187.90
Syrian Lira (100)	58.30	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.42
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00	74.90

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 46,200 44,000
10 Tons bar 5,400 5,270
Ounces 1,460 1,430

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel: 6429532, Jeddah.

India said granting oil concession to U.S. firm

By J. H. Hammond

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (AFP) — The Indian government is preparing to grant the U.S. Chevron Oil Company an exploration and development concession for an offshore field, it was learnt from company sources here Thursday.

Chevron staff are putting the final touches to the agreement in New Delhi and exploration should begin next year, it was stated by Standard Oil of California Vice President John Silcox. Chevron Overseas Petroleum is a subsidiary of the Standard Company.

Four other firms challenged Chevron which will probably associate with another company to exploit the Saurashtra two field, he added, describing the potential as "extremely favorable". The field is some 300 kms west of Bombay and about 160 kms from the main recent discovery of Bombay High, exploited by the Indian Oil Company.

London's cheap travel struck down by Lords

LONDON, Dec. 17 (R) — The House of Lords, Britain's final court of appeal, Thursday struck down London's cheap bus and underground rail fares introduced in October. It said the transport must be run on business lines and had a legal obligation to break even.

The five senior judges ruled that the "fares fair" deal under which London's Labor-controlled council financed a 25 percent fares cut with a levy imposed on city taxpayers was illegal. They confirmed a finding by the Court of Appeal last month that the Greater London Council (GLC) had no power to order London transport to cut fares for political reasons.

The verdict was a blow to leftist GLC leader Ken Livingstone who championed the fares cuts as a way to help city workers and the poor. Labor ordered the fares cuts when it regained power in the capital last May, redeeming an election pledge. Travellers were delighted but Conservative councillors led a court battle by city taxpayers asked to meet the \$234 million yearly cost.

Coffee production shows 15% increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP) — World coffee production in 1981-82 is estimated at a record 96.9 million bags, up 15 percent from last season, the U.S. Agriculture Department has said.

The department's foreign agricultural service said Wednesday the latest forecast is up 1.6 million bags from a revised estimate of 84.3 million bags harvested in the 1980-81 season.

U.S. Stock market

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — The Stock Market was mixed Thursday morning, steady after Wednesday's decline.

The Dow-Jones average of 30 industrials, off 7.23 Wednesday, recovered 1.05 to 8.28 in the first hour. But losers held a 5 to 4 lead over gainers in the broad tally of New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

Analysts said year-end maneuvering by traders for tax purposes made it difficult to read any clear pattern in stock prices. New tensions in Poland and the Middle East have depressed the market all week. On Wednesday, the government reported that U.S. industrial production fell 2.1 percent in November. The drop was taken as a new warning signal that the recession might grow more severe than had been expected.

Russia to receive Indian equipment

Contracts for these were signed here Wednesday.

Financial Roundup

Dollar retains stability

bound was firm at 1.8930 levels after closing in New York at 1.8900 the night before. Sterling has been helped by sharp rises in British interest rates, especially short-dated funds, as well as a perceived market assessment that the Bank of England was not willing to see sterling fall too sharply for the time being.

The German mark stabilized at 2.2740 levels — roughly the same as Wednesday closing level and remained that way Thursday. With the Polish situation stalling down after the anxieties of last Sunday/Monday, the German currency recovered some of its lost ground. Dealers on the whole not anxious to take up currency positions ahead of the New Year, and this was one other contributing factor in the dollar's stability.

In other currency news, the French franc was trading at 5.7525 levels — same as New York closing levels, with the franc being helped by French Central Bank support. The yen recovered to 218.30 while the Swiss franc was traded at 1.8240, a further improvement over Wednesday levels.

With "Fed Funds" rates climbing slowly, the recent falls in dollars interest rates slowed down and one-month Eurodollar rates were quoted at 12 1/4 — 12 1/2 percent compared with 12 1/16 — 12 1/16 percent Wednesday. The one-year rate similarly rose to 14 1/4 — 14 1/4 percent from Tuesday levels of 14 1/16 — 14 1/16 percent. The European exchange markets noted the changed trend and the American currency's falls were reversed Thursday despite minor fluctuations due to profit taking. The British

Turkey to get \$300m IMF credit

ANKARA, Dec. 17 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is satisfied with improvements in the Turkish economy in 1981 and will release \$300 million of a standby credit during 1982, Turkish Finance Ministry sources have said.

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With provided enriched uranium

France supplies S. Africa N-fuel

PARIS, Dec. 17 (R) — South Africa has supplied enriched uranium to be turned into fuel elements in France for the first French-built South African nuclear power reactor. French company officials said Thursday.

The fuel elements will be used to start up South Africa's first nuclear power station at Koeberg, near Cape Town, 12 months from now, they said.

Framatome, leader of a French consortium building the station, said the plant had undergone successful circuit pressure tests and should go into industrial production in December 1982.

"The South African Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) has sent us a first consignment of enriched uranium which we are turning into fuel elements in accordance with our contract," Framatome Director-General Jean-Claude Lévy told Reuters.

"How South Africa obtained that uranium is none of our concern." But he added that the French government had given Framatome permission to process it, indicating the uranium had been bought through a regular trading company and was covered by the Vienna-based International Atomic

Energy Agency.

South Africa turned to the international market in 1978 when the U.S. administration banned the export of enriched uranium until Pretoria signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. According to French industrialists, South Africa must have paid around \$80 million for the 75 tons of enriched uranium needed for conversion into fuel elements for the plant.

Lévy declined to comment on French press reports that the enriched uranium for Koeberg could have come from the Eurodif gas diffusion plant in the Rhone valley of central France.

Eurodif was built as a five-nation venture, using French technology, but with each country owning a share of the plant and taking a similar share of its output. The original shares were France 42 percent, Italy 25 percent, Belgium 11.11 percent, Spain 11.11 percent and Iran 10.78 percent.

Shareholders are allowed to sell surplus enriched uranium under international controls and guarantees that it will only be used as fuel in nuclear power stations and not for military purposes. Eurodif officials said. The uranium is enriched at only 3 percent and

is thus not be weapons grade, one official added.

Loading of the nuclear fuels at the 800 million rand (\$1.2 billion) station should begin next September. The reactor is expected to go "critical" shortly afterward and start generating electricity before the end of 1982, Lévy said.

Construction of the first unit, which began in 1976, is on schedule, he said. Work on the second unit, due to go into production at the end of 1983, is ahead of schedule. The Koeberg plant consists of two pressurized water reactors, each with an electricity output of 922 megawatts.

Opponents of the project have said that the reactors could annually produce enough plutonium to make around 100 atomic bombs. But South African government leaders and the country's electricity supply commission have said that the power station will be used for peaceful purposes only.

Last year, reports from Johannesburg said that South Africa had itself successfully produced enriched uranium fuel elements for its nuclear research reactor Safari I, at Pelindaba, outside Pretoria.

The demonstration was called by the International Organization of Darul Uloom Schools and Federation of Islamic Institutions "to condemn the Russian brutalities in Afghanistan and to express solidarity with Polish workers."

The marchers shouted slogans such as "Allah Akbar" and "Down With K.G.B." and "Down With Babarz" Karmal, president of Soviet-occupied Afghanistan.

They carried a number of banners, many of them in green, the color of Islam, which bore slogans such as "Russians Quit Poland, Quit

Afghan brutalities protested

Indians burn Soviet flag

Afghanistan," "Russian Brutalities Must Stop in Afghanistan," and "We Support Freedom Struggle of Polish Workers and Afghan People."

A memorandum by the citizens of Delhi" was delivered to the embassy which said the demonstrators "view with great concern the beginning of the third year" of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Soviet troops entered Afghanistan and hacked a coup on Dec. 27, 1978.

The memorandum also condemned what it said was "the brutalities of Soviet occupation troops on innocent" Afghans, and "the frequent use of poisonous gas by the Soviets against the Afghan freedom fighters."

It also demanded that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan immediately, that Moscow apologize and pay damage to the Afghan people "for the plunder and loot they are committing," and that the Soviets withdraw their troops from along the Iranian frontier.

The memorandum also called on the Soviet Union to refrain from interfering in Poland and halt assistance to the present Warsaw government. At the end of the 45-minute rally, the demonstrators burned a large Soviet flag and then marched away peacefully.

He sits smoking his pipe, eyes half closed contemplating what he calls his "inner space", the very picture of the philosopher he actually is. His very attitude makes me think wao philosophical — within my "modest limits" (his gracious phrase.)

I hear myself say, "either my life is a dream or I'm dreaming my life away." He winces, but says nothing. Must do better, therefore. "What I mean, perhaps," I say, "is that I've despaired of the truth and have nothing but dreams to turn to..." (I sometimes talk like this. But it generally soon passes.)

He takes his pipe out of his mouth. Looks at it closely. Puts it back in his mouth. A pensive puff then, "A Chinese sage" he says, addressing the pipe, "a Chinese sage said he once dreamt he was a butterfly." (Bloody fool, I think. Meaning the allaged sage, not my esteemed friend. What's more, I know the punch line.)

"From then on," my friend continued, "he declared his inability to determine whether he was a butterfly dreaming it was a man, or vice versa." (Dr. Fu Man Chu where are you now?)

He looks at me and sees utter disengagement. Philosophy's honor clearly at stake.

In layman's terms, and ontology aside, truth is what you make of it. It's all in the mind's eye, in the perspective..." Oh, that one," I thought. Then to him: "So you mean there's no truth..." Which for some reason makes him very cross. I said "ontology aside," didn't I?

"What's true is there, right under your nose. For example, you enter a restaurant and you see six persons sitting round a table. That's all there is. No possible argument here...

"But what kind of people is a different matter. An Englishman, perhaps, would look at them and think, 'Ah, six Americans appear to be enjoying themselves'... A man obsessed with race would think: 'would you look at that!' Two blacks and four whites sitting there all friendly — what's the world coming to."

"A professional feminist would come in and immediately retort: 'Four men and two women! Go on girls, give them hell'."

"So you see the truth is there somewhere and is not the fact of the six people. Is and is not?" He sits there and talks like that while smoking his pipe. In fact, he makes his living talking like that. And a good living it is too, from what I can see...

Translated from *Asharq Al-Awsat*

Namibia group submits poll plan

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17 (R) — "A one-man, two-vote" system of electing the assembly of a future independent Namibia (Southwest Africa) is a feature of revised Western proposals presented Thursday to South Africa and to the internal political parties in the disputed territory, diplomatic sources said.

The Western constitutional plan envisages half the assembly being elected by proportional representation on a national level and the other half by a single-member constituency system. No provision is made for reserving seats on an ethnic basis, as urged by the white National Party in Namibia.

Envoy of the five Western powers seeking an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia — Britain, the United States, France, Canada, and West Germany — presented revised proposals to South African Foreign Minister P. Botha in Cape Town Thursday. British and U.S. diplomats also submitted the new document to the internal parties in Windhoek, the Namibian capital.

The sources said they understood that the Western plan was also being given to the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the black African guerrilla movement fighting white rule in Namibia, and to the African states concerned.

After receiving the plan, Botha told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that it differed on two important points from the original principles discussed by the Western group in October and November.

Commercial operation in 1983

Ariane lifts off Sunday

PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP) — With a fistful of contracts in hand and two successful launches under its belt, the Western European space program is preparing the fourth and final test flight of the Ariane satellite launcher.

It will be the last free ride before the European Space Agency (ESA) begins limited commercial operations next year and starts earning its cut of the billion-dollar space telecommunications industry.

Lift-off is currently scheduled for about 0130 GMT Sunday, 24 hours after the first scheduled because of a minor problem in the launcher's third stage. Full commercial operations are set to begin sometime in 1983 when Ariane III, with a bigger payload capacity, takes over.

In June, the third test launch from ESA's jungle base at Kourou, French Guyana, sent two satellites into synchronous earth orbit, breaking a quarter-century superpower monopoly and showing that a consortium of smaller nations can compete with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It also helped erase the impression of the disastrous second test, in which the rocket burst into flames moments after lifting off from Kourou on May 23, 1980. ESA scientists said they traced the failure to excessive vibration in the launcher's first stage boosters and corrected the problem.

The first launch, in December, 1979, went off without a hitch. The fourth test of the three-stage Ariane, which cost \$1.2 billion to develop and build, is scheduled to launch a maritime communications satellite and a scientific

capsule to measure electron density in the ionosphere.

The developers of Europe's answer to the U.S. space shuttle estimate that about 200 weather, civil communications, scientific and non-offensive military satellites will be launched in the next decade.

ESA wants 30 percent of the market and says it already has firm orders from 15 countries for 22 satellites. In a major breakthrough, two orders worth \$508 million were placed last week by the American firm General Telephone and Electronics Corp.

The GTE contract is the first time a U.S. company has chosen to launch a satellite through an agency other than NASA, according to ArianeSpace, the private European industrial group spun off from ESA. For the time being, the potential market is high enough for both ESA and NASA.

"In the near term, it's a sellers' market," according to Richard Barnes, the Paris-based representative for NASA. "There are more payloads looking for launch spots than there are launching opportunities." Real competition may begin by the mid-1980s when both the space shuttle and Ariane programs are in full swing.

ESA is funded mainly by France, which picks up about 63 percent of the tab and dominates the program. West Germany is next with a 20 percent contribution. Denmark, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland all have smaller shares.

Under the ESA charter, member countries benefit in proportion to what they put into the organization.

Top 4 pop hits retain position

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — Olivia Newton-John's "Physical" condition was still No. 1 Wednesday — at the top of the pop record charts in the United States for the fifth week in a row.

"Physical," the latest hit by the Australian singer, showed little sign of fading from the *Cash Box* magazine's ten top pop list. "Waiting for a Girl Like You" by the group Foreigner stayed on for a third week in second place, and "Let's Groove" by Earth, Wind and Fire held third position for a second straight week.

Making a dazzling entry into the top ten was another hit by Daryl Hall and John Oates — "I Can't go for That," up from 14th to 5th. The Hall-Oates "Private Eyes" single enjoyed a long run in the top ten but slipped to 13th this week. Another newcomer was "Harden My Heart" by Quarterflash, up from 12th to 10th.

Leading the country and western singles field was "Still Doin' Time" by George Jones. "Love in the First Degree" by Alabama was second in the *Cash Box* magazine chart, and Gene Watson's "Fourteen Carat Mind" was third.

The month's best selling classical album, according to *Cash Box*, was "perhaps love" by Placido Domingo, sharing one track with John Denver for a duet.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash Box*:

1. (1) Physical — Olivia Newton-John.

2. (2) Waiting for a Girl Like You — Foreigner.

3. (3) Let's Groove — Earth, Wind and Fire.

4. (4) Oh No — Commodores.

5. (14) I Can't go for That — Daryl Hall and John Oates.

6. (7) Young Turks — Rod Stewart.

7. (8) Why do Fools Fall in Love — Diana Ross.

8. (6) Every Little Thing she Does is Magic — The Police.

9. (10) Don't Stop Believin' — Journey.

10. (12) Harden my Heart — Quarterflash.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cash Box*:

1. (3) Still Doin' Time — George Jones.

2. (4) Love in the First Degree — Alabama.

Storms leave 5 dead in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP) — The two snowstorms in three days that hit the cities of the northeastern part of the United States from Maryland to Maine left at least five persons dead.

With hundreds of schools shut down, power out to thousands of homes, and highways a mess, forecasters in the northeast were keeping an eye on still another storm moving eastward across the midwest of Wednesday, spreading snow across much of Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas.

The snow was at least 12 inches deep in the northern suburbs of New York city, across parts of northern New Jersey, upstate New York and into New England.

In western Massachusetts, where most schools were closed, the Massachusetts turnpike and interstate 91 were described as "virtually impassable" and littered with abandoned cars.

In central and eastern Pennsylvania up to 8 inches of snow fell and power was out to 34,000 homes. Problems seemed particularly acute in the Allentown area where 6 inches of snow accumulated.

Both sides have agreed to maintain a

U.K. Labor leftist denied candidacy

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP) — Labor Party leader Michael Foot has won an important victory for party unity in his struggle to rein in the forces of the left within Britain's main opposition party.

Foot Wednesday received the backing of Labor's national executive committee for his recommendation to reject Peter Tatchell, a 29-year-old left-winger, as prospective parliamentary candidate for South London's working class Bermondsey district. The committee voted 15-14 against Tatchell's candidacy.

The endorsement for Foot was seen as crucial to his continued leadership as he had taken the unprecedented step of declaring in the House of Commons that he opposed the Australia-born left-winger, who wrote a recent article calling for a campaign outside parliament to bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

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